THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 138 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Realty Taxes Hold Line; Swedish Curb Expected; Antipoll Debate in Senate

The World's Day—May 9, 1944

Massachusetts: Many Tax Rates Same as in 1943

A "hold-the-line" trend in Massachusetts municipal real estate tax rates was indicated today in 148 local rates for 1944 approved to date by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Of the 148 rates, a total of 87 are the same as in 1943, 31 are higher and 30 are lower. [Page 2.]

The Liberty Ship John Chester Kendall, honoring a New Hampshire agricultural extension work pioneer, was launched today from the yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine.

Fourteen men charged with operation of a tri-state lottery were fined a total of $3,000 today in United States District Court, and placed on probation for two years with suspended sentences of six months each. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Curb Expected on Swedish Bearings

Stanton Griffis, United States Foreign Economic Administration representative, told correspondents in Stockholm he expected positive results in "strictly business dealing" with the principal Swedish exporters of ball bearings to Germany. He said he planned to stay in Sweden only a week.

Prime Minister Churchill announced that the British Government had decided to set up a Royal Commission to consider the question of equal pay for equal work—equal pay for the job whether done by man or woman.

The age limit for men serving in the British Army overseas will be reduced from 19 to 18½, it was announced.

The London Daily Mirror said the Allies had jettisoned the unconditional surrender policy for all enemy nations except Germany and Japan in an effort to hasten withdrawal of their support from the Axis.

Portugal is expected to reach an agreement soon with the Allies cutting down its shipments of wolfram to Germany, a diplomatic source in Lisbon indicated.

Lord Selborne, British Minister of Economic Welfare, told the House of Lords that the effectiveness of the Allied blockade of Germany was by now "undoubtedly very great."

Eighty-seven Frenchmen were executed by the Germans at a village near Lille recently as the result of multiplied sabotage in Northern France, the Gazette de Lausanne reported.

Jugoslav Partisan forces ambushed Undersecretary of State Turina of the puppet Croatian regime and his party during an inspection tour in Northern Dalmatia, but the group shot its way clear, the Berlin Radio said.

Washington: Antipoll Tax Legislation Debated

Antipoll tax legislation again came up for debate in the Senate with its supporters dubious over prospects for preventing a Southern filibuster. [Page 3.]

Overtime bridge costs incidental to Sunday and holiday operations of spans to Canada and Mexico would be paid by the United States Government under a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

National: Shipyard Strikers Asked to Return

Striking San Francisco shipyard workers have been asked to go back to work at once and fulfill labor's no-strike pledge, in telegrams from Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, and Harvey W. Brown, President of the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists.

In Richmond, Calif., the S. S. William Allen White slid down the ways. The Liberty ship was named for the genial Kansas editor and publisher of the Emporia Gazette.

Americas: Brazil Completes Combat Air Group

Brazil's First Fighter Group of airmen for combat action in a war theater has been completed with departure of the last contingent, reports Rio de Janeiro.

Far East: Australian Racial 'Policy' Attacked

The annual Presbyterian Assembly in Melbourne recorded its dissatisfaction with the Australian Government's attitude toward racial immigration as expressed in "what is popularly known as the white Australian policy."

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 7.

Six Dorchester Boys Accused Of Assault in Racial Rift

Charges of assault or assault and battery were filed today in Dorchester District Court against six Dorchester boys by Philip Berger, 16-year-old youth, as an aftermath of the latest in a series of Boston racial disturbances.

After a brief formal hearing, Anthony A. McNulty, Clerk of the Court, issued complaints against William Austin and James Brandon, 17-year-old boys, and four juveniles. Young Austin is charged with assault and battery and the Brandon boy with assault. One of the juveniles was charged with assault and battery, the others with assault. Trial was set for May 23.

The charges arose as the result of a fight near Franklin Field, Dorchester, which a squad of police in two cruising cars was sent to quell after a citizen alarm was sounded and residents telephoned to complain that a gang of boys was attacking two other boys.

Young Berger told the police that 15 boys attacked him and Lawrence Beltzer, another 16-year-old boy, while they were talking to two girls. He said that prior to the attack he and his friend were asked if they were Jews.

After the affray, young Berger toured the district with the police and identified six boys as among those who attacked him. These boys and Philip were in court this morning when the charges were filed.

Philip was represented in court by City Councilor Isadore H. Y. Muchnick and David Lasker, acting for the Good Neighborhood Association of Dorchester, Mattapan and Hyde Park.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 9, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	14, 15
Radio Timetable	5
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	10
"They shall inherit" (With Danish Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Vermont Letter	4
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	5
Classified	16
Hotels and Resorts (grouped)	13
Restaurants (grouped)	8

Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Tomorrow. Atlantic Ave., Kneeland to Essex; Kneeland Street, Albany to Atlantic Ave.; Beach Street, Kingston to Atlantic Ave.; South Street, Kneeland to Essex; Utica Street, Kneeland to Tufts; Lincoln Street, Kneeland to Essex; Tufts Street; East Street; East Street Place.

Hamburger: When Is It, When Not?

From low-grade beef it is point-free but from high-grade beef it is steak or roast.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Paraphrasing Ellis Butler, meat-buying housewives of New England are today posing the question: "When is hamburger not hamburger?"

The answer: When it's ground from rationed beef.

Apparently the recent action of the Office of Price Administration in removing most meats from rationing—and that included all cuts of beef, according to the announcement, except steaks and roasts—has caused considerable confusion on the part of customers. For the announcement definitely included "hamburger" as among the ration-free meats.

Then why, they protest, does my butcher insist on collecting points for my hamburger? Of course, I realize that I asked for his best grade, and I also insisted on its being ground to order. I didn't want that "cheap" hamburger he had already ground in his showcase.

Well, according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, when the OPA set up its meat-rationing regulations, it supplied the retail trade with a completely new definition for what shall constitute hamburger.

Hamburger—according to the OPA's Legal Division—shall consist of "beef of all grades ground from necks, flanks, briskets, plates, miscellaneous beef trimmings, and beef fat; also beef from 'D' grade—(so-called 'cutter and canner' grades)."

Less Desirable Cuts

Furthermore, Mr. McCabe added, the OPA set an extremely low price on this legally-defined "hamburger." In Nos. 1 and 2 stores (the small independents) the ceiling price of free ground, or ground-to-order from the parts designated, is 29 cents a pound. In Nos. 3 and 4 stores (the large independents and the chains) the ceiling price is 28 cents a pound.

Under this definition, and these prices, the retailer was forced to use the less desirable cuts of the beef carcass. And it is obvious that hamburger of this type is not the most desirable commodity a customer would buy, if she desired a pound or two of "good" hamburger.

So, the retailer has had to change his terminology for the better grades of ground beef, and classify it under some such name as "ground bottom of the round"—in other words, the same sort of hamburger which he used to sell as his best grade.

In making this better grade of ground beef the butcher has been forced to use some of the cuts of beef which are still under point-rationing regulations. And,

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Allies Poise Invasion Surprise Punch; 2,000 American Planes Again Hit Reich; Allied Air Strategy Faces Final Test

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

A Preview of 'D-Day'

The sky over this unidentified base somewhere in England is filled with paratroopers and parachutes carrying their supplies during preinvasion maneuvers. More than 1,500 men took part in the test, said by the United States Army to be probably the largest mass exhibition jump ever conducted by its forces. The planes (top) which carried the paratroopers are C-47's.

Experts forecast landings on several beachheads with main drive masked—Crucial test expected when Hitler's army of maneuver strikes.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What can reasonably be expected when the invasion actually takes place?

Here are words of advice from qualified, official experts whose main caution is to "take it easy and don't jump at hasty conclusions within the first few hours."

It can, of course, work out very differently, but this is the way they expect the greatest military operation in history to develop:

Presumably there will be a number of beachhead landings, perhaps very many, which may range all the way from the Danish peninsula around to the Mediterranean coast of France.

It will be impossible for the public here at home to get any idea for several days which of the beachheads are the important ones. Everything possible will be done to deceive the enemy and make him think that the least important are the big ones.

There probably will be initial crises on each of these beachheads. At Salerno, Sicily, the critical period was between the third and fifth days when the Germans made their counter-attacks.

In the invasion we probably are facing three stages of German resistance. First are the coastal garrisons. Second are local reserves. Third is the main German Army of maneuver for western Europe.

The local reserves probably will produce the first critical periods on the individual beachheads when those reserves attempt to throw back whatever local beach penetration seems most dangerous.

The real crisis will come when the Germans commit their western army of maneuver. This is their striking force, presumably to be commanded by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Very much depends on whether this force is employed against the right or the wrong point. Our strategic task is to try to deceive this force and to induce it to move against a feint, instead of against our main attack.

Germans Will Wait

Unquestionably this main German striking force will wait several days for the various coastal penetrations to disclose their importance. It might wait for four days or a week or more.

If our deception is successful it will wait too long. If our air power can do what it is expected to do, the German Army then will be hampered in its movement by disruption of rail and road facilities. What can move will be pounded heavily along the line of march.

But sooner or later, Marshal Rommel's army of maneuver, or what is left of it, will establish

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

U.S. 'Heavies' Hit Key Points On Continent

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Europe's skies were patterned today with the vapor trails of 2,000 Allied planes in one of the heaviest air operations of the war, as three countries—France, Belgium, and Luxemburg—took the weight of 2,500 tons of explosives.

Nazi airfields and railway yards were the principal targets. It was the 15th straight day of heavy-bomber operations, and the third for mass raids of 2,000-plane strength.

It followed a heavy Royal Air Force night bombing of similar objectives in France, Belgium, and Germany, and came only 24 hours after the Berlin-Brunswick raid in which 119 German planes were shot out of the skies.

Good invasion weather is predicted for the remainder of this month and throughout June. Western Europe has had one of the driest and sunniest springs since the Germans invaded the Low Countries four years ago. The terrain is reported to be in exceptionally good condition for ground action.

In China's Honan Province,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Vital Tasks Lie Before Fliers

Cassino Teaches Lesson in Timing

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, May 9—In this theater of war, as in Western Europe, we are now awaiting proof of the practical effectiveness of Allied strategic bombing.

What will its effect be on the coming military operations?

The tendency among experienced observers here, after the failure to capture bomb-blasted Cassino, is not to expect too much. For in that way lies disillusionment—and there has been plenty of that already in Italy in the past eight months.

Throughout that period Mediterranean Allied air forces have been hammering away at German communications there. But that has been only half the story. The other half—concerning military

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

France Expects Invasion by Air

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, May 9—Preparations for air-borne troops in France have gone—must have gone—far beyond Allied expectations.

There is hardly a sizable farm field, pasture, or meadow where preparations for air-borne liberators are not being made. Every village is convinced it is going to be the center of the battle for France.

Wherever bombing is tensest around interior rail or road centers, these preparations are speeded and the skies scanned for the arrival of divisions of clouds of parachutists and trains of gliders with artillery tanks.

Distant Release Expected

Informants from France say virtually every French village expects immediate release from the conqueror by miraculous aerial troops. Expectations are highest in Campagne, Berri, and Normandy, which present the largest flat areas, but parochial horizons everywhere are expected to produce the deliverers.

National air-mindedness also has swept over Paris, where this new type of warfare as developed by café strategists has eclipsed all others. The Paris correspondent of a Madrid newspaper says Paris

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Berlin 'Wall Street' Wrecked by Bombs

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 9—Allied bombers have smashed the banks of Berlin.

Eyewitnesses from the German capital's financial world testify to the fact that the counters and desks of the Bärenstrasse, the Reich's Wall Street, have been "somewhat disarranged" by the American and English air forces.

Of Berlin's seven chief banks four were completely or for the greatest part destroyed.

They were the Commerzbank on Charlottenstrasse at the corner of Bärenstrasse, the Dresdenerbank on Bärenstrasse, the Deutschebank office on Mauerstrasse [but not the building on Bärenstrasse], and the Berliner Handelsbank on the corner of Charlottenstrasse and Französischstrasse.

Second Bombing Needed

Three vital banks which were not destroyed were the Reichskreditgesellschaft, the Preussische Staatsbank, and the Reichsbank.

Other banks on Bärenstrasse which were heavily damaged were the Reichs Discontogesellschaft, the Privatbank Hardy, and the Bleicherröder Bankhaus.

The Dresdenerbank was only partly destroyed in early raids, but no sooner was it built up again than a second bomb fell into its

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Democratic Party Chairman Flatly Predicts Fourth Term

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9 — The fourth-term drive for President Roosevelt and the assumption by Democratic leaders that New York's Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, will emerge as his opponent had political headlining here today following speeches by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, United States Senate Majority Leader, at the annual Thomas Jefferson dinner.

The 1,000 participants at the Hotel Commodore $50-a-plate affair last night heard Mr. Hannegan forthrightly predict that 1944 would see Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and re-election "to complete the assignment which destiny has given him." The Kentucky Senator joined with him in training the party guns on Mr. Dewey as a Johnny-come-lately in recognition of America's relation to world affairs.

The Roosevelt accolade had as introductory speakers James A. Farley, New York State Democratic Chairman, but his brief remarks merely hailed the occasion and gave no hint of the campaign to follow. Mr. Farley's partisanship has not concerned itself with any relifting of the Roosevelt standard since his break with the National Administration on the third-term issue, when he himself was a bidder for the Presidential preference. Whatever his fourth-term attitude may be, the two Washington speakers left no room for doubt, however, that Mr. Roosevelt again would be in the Presidential campaign lists this year.

Risks of Total War

In the words of Mr. Hannegan, "The people of the United States have adjudged the . . . risks of total war are too great to intrust the responsibility of waging it from here on to a novice or a lesser soldier of freedom." As party chairman fresh from touring Democratic organization terrain, he declared himself convinced that "there is in the hearts and minds of the American people the resolute determination that our great President must lead us to the conclusion of the relentless war against the enemies of liberty and then utilize his leadership and vision to establish a just and lasting peace."

"There is also among our people," he continued, "a firm conviction that the Republican Party, irrespective of its promises and

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Nazis Call Chopin 'A Good German'

By Reuter

London, May 9

The German occupation authorities in Poland have decided the Polish composer Chopin was a good German, according to reports which have just reached Polish sources in London.

Due to the intense patriotic appeal of Chopin music the Germans had prohibited its playing since the beginning of the occupation. Now they have changed their minds.

The Germans secretly organized a special exhibition in memory of Chopin in Cracow, ancient Polish Capital. The Poles were somewhat mystified, but everything was explained when at the opening ceremony Dr. Abb, the German Director of Cracow Library, declared that Chopin was "of course German" having descended from an old Alsatian family named Schopping.

Lewis Cancels A. F. of L. Bid; Looked On as Labor 'Lone Wolf'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—John L. Lewis' withdrawal of his United Mine Workers' request to rejoin the American Federation of Labor is like the groom who takes back his marriage proposal when the bride fails to show up at the church.

The A. F. of L. refused Mr. Lewis' conditions of marriage and so Mr. Lewis cancels his proposal with a clap of verbal thunder and lightning designed to strike down about everybody but himself.

The fact is that the A. F. of L. would have taken Mr. Lewis and his mine workers back into the fold but, frankly, it didn't approve of the relatives which they insisted upon bringing along. These included a varied assortment of trades, crafts, and callings from beauticians to dairy farmers all organized under the omnibus Lewis union tent of District 50 which William Green, A. F. of L. President, saw as creating impossible jurisdictional problems.

Mr. Lewis' latest action will have highly important repercussions both in labor politics and in presidential politics.

No Alternative Course

To appraise Mr. Lewis' new move it is necessary to understand that there was no alternative course he could take. On May 5 the Council of the A. F. of L. rejected by a 9-to-4 vote a motion advanced by Mr. Lewis' closest A. F. of L. friend, William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which, in effect, would have readmitted the U. M. W. to the A. F. of L. on its own terms.

Evidently Mr. Lewis was prepared to reaffiliate on no other terms and it is this attitude which causes one of the best-informed Washington labor experts to describe the original "unity" offer as "an application of grand-scale labor power politics, as simple in its cynicism as the shifting alliance between sets of rival countries in the heyday of European monarchy."

But because the A. F. of L. refused to be taken over, John L. Lewis is now forced to remain a relatively "small nation" in labor power politics.

Kaleidoscopic Career

This also weakens Mr. Lewis as a political force at a time when he would like to be strongest—in face of the oncoming 1944 presidential election. Because Mr. Lewis has been on so many sides of so many issues, has been for and against so many labor organizations and in support of and opposed to so many of the same men in public life, he is today left without any potential takers in his bid for political alliance.

The shuffling of John Lewis' alliances and re-alliances among

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

New Polish Army in Soviet Retains National Character

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE, May 6. Delayed.—The White Eagle of Poland flies here as a new Polish army musters for the March on Warsaw.

It is both a new army and a young army—the bulk of its recruits are between the ages of 18 and 27, which is more than can be said for the German Army nowadays.

It is a well equipped army, amply supplied with most everything from American jeeps and American antitank guns on half-tracks, to heavy Soviet tanks and Soviet artillery.

Moreover, it is an intensely Polish army despite its sponsorship by Soviet Russia. It is Polish in leadership and Polish in thought.

For the past six days a party consisting of Prof. Oscar Lange of Chicago University and four American and one British correspondents visited the Polish units in the forward area accompanied by Gen. Zigmund Berling, their Commander in Chief.

Tour of Area

Under the wheels of our mixed cavalcade of staff cars and jeeps, freshly dried Ukrainian mud was soon churned to thick dust clouds.

The black soil of the surrounding fields was carpeted with the tender green of new wheat hiding the scars of war. But here and there the plowman had been forced to detour around the giant rusty ruins of a tank, a reminder of recent battles.

For mile after mile in all directions there seemed to be Polish soldiers quartered in every town and hamlet. M. P.'s were directing traffic at crossroads or in charge of check-posts and most of the military traffic had little Polish pennants fluttering from fenders.

Successively we visited reconnaissance units, battalions of second and first divisions, women's brigades, tank brigades, training school for political officers, and an artillery brigade.

Visit With Soldiers

Though in some places soldiers paraded for us in a peculiarly rigid robot-like Polish version of the goose step while the band played the Polish national anthem, "Poland Has Not Yet Perished," there was nothing forced or artificial about the proceedings.

Wherever we went troops, regiment by regiment, gathered in a huddle around our little group with the Professor in the center. The Professor, after a brief speech explaining the purpose of our visit, namely, to gather information concerning the Polish army in the Soviet Union, would start asking them questions and translating into Polish whatever questions we wanted to ask, also translating answers for our benefit. After that the soldiers would fire their questions at the Professor and us.

Political Views

Professor Lange, who before he moved to America in 1937 taught political economy at Cracow University and was active on the Educational Committee of the Polish Socialist Party, knew how to talk to these men, and as soon as the initial awkwardness was overcome their opinions fairly gushed forth.

Their indignation waxed high against the London Polish Government, which they accused of following a reactionary political

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Special group to investigate desertions from Polish Army: Page 8.

Many N. E. Specialists In Hosts Awaiting D-Day

War Activities of New England

New Englanders—finely trained as anti-aircraftsmen, infantrymen, and amunition company specialists—are among the invasion hosts awaiting D-day, according to word received here today from the headquarters of the Army, European Theater of Operations.

Guarding military installations in Great Britain are small, close-knit crews of anti-aircraftsmen, quartered in tents and on a 24-hour alert. In one such crew are Private, first class, James A. Williams of Roxbury, Private, first class, Leonard F. Cox of Worcester, and Private A. P. Stevens of Boston; Private John R. Gilmore of Bath, Maine, and Private Frank S. Kyrcz of Meriden, Conn.

Soldiers in an infantry outfit—who volunteered to try out their G. I. shoes on a hike of 122 miles in five days—included Corporal Lawrence J. Lantiegne and Private Chris Koskinas of Worcester; Private Virgil L. Gardner of Auburn, Private Anthony Oliveri of Boston, Private Howard B. Dowling of Springfield, and Private Frederick Martin of Stoneham. Usual security measures were taken throughout the hike.

Carpenters, laborers, munition workers and cooks in civil life—six New Englanders are now trained specialists in an amunition company—ready to follow the invasion forces. Ready for combat—these men are part of the groups which "pass the ammunition" when the going is "hot."

From Massachusetts are Corporal Joseph A. Cormier of Fitchburg, Private, first class, Carmen T. Puccino of Boston; Private Edward J. Quintal of Cambridge, and Private Ernest W. Titus of Canton. New Hampshire boys in the outfit are Private, first class, Elwood L. Thompson of East Andover and Private Leon J. Emond of Greenville.

Aviation Cadets

Youths of 17 who will not reach their 18th birthday by Sept. 1 may take examinations to qualify as Army Aviation Cadets, according to an announcement from the New England Aviation Cadet Committee today. Starting on May 13, examinations will be given Saturdays at 8:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. at the committee headquarters, 30 Kilby Street, Boston. Letters to known eligibles have been sent and others are requested to apply in person.

Women Dentists

Properly qualified women may be commissioned as dentists in the Women's Reserve, the office of naval procurement in Boston announced today. Applicants must not be married to a naval officer, but must be between 21 and 44, and have no children under eighteen.

N. E. Men Decorated

Heroic action of eight New Englanders in the Fifth Army Air Force has been rewarded by the War Department with decorations the Army announced today. Those receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross were Staff Sergeant John D. Brackett of Boothbay Harbor, Maine; First Lieut. James P. Higgins of Lawrence, First Lieut. Aaron S. Levine of Springfield, First Lieut. John J. Maccauley of Marblehead, Second Lieut. Earl P. Smith of New Bedford, and First Lieut. Ralph E. Tilton of Franklin, N. H.

The Silver Star was awarded to Captain Ernest J. Wells of Darien, Conn., and the soldier's medal to Staff Sergeant Gerald L. Decelle of Woonsocket, R. I.

WAC Station

Opening of a new recruiting sub-station for the Women's Army Corps at 607 Boylston Street is scheduled for May 11th, according to an announcement from the First Service Command today. The principal station will continue at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue.

Air Transport

During the past year air transport command planes have averaged 500 flights a week over the North Atlantic route, Victor E. Marshall, an oil executive of Maine, told a Rotary Club meeting in Augusta, last night. Speaking on safety in aviation, Mr. Marshall said that "the record of the air transport command is almost unbelievable."

Judge Sweeney Gives Sentences In Lottery Case

Operation of a tri-state lottery based on United States Treasury balance figures as published in some daily newspapers and with an alleged "take" of more than $1,000,000 annually, cost 14 men a total of $3,000 in fines plus two years of probation each and suspended sentences of six months each in the United States District Court today.

Judge George C. Sweeney accepted the recommendations of the Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb, and imposed the sentences. The men came from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

Michael James Kennedy, a café proprietor in Lawrence, was fined $1,000; Edgar Fourniere, fish market proprietor of Biddeford, Maine, was fined $500; Francis X. O'Connor and William Francis Hickey, both of Lawrence, were fined $250 each, and the following $100 each: Theodore J. Dube of Nashua, N. H.; George E. Whitmore of Portland, Maine; Elpheige Bosquet and Odias Routhier, both of Derry, N. H.; Emile LeBlond, of Nashua; Patrick J. Nabau, of Lewiston, Maine; Carroll E. Wiggin of Dover, N. H.; William Edward Whittier of Haverhill, Arthur Young of Newburyport, and John Carney, Sr., of Lowell.

Relief for China Totals $18,666,717

A total of $18,666,717 has been sent to China through United China Relief, Inc., since its organization in 1941, it was announced today by Allan Forbes, local chairman of the agency. This sum does not include administrative expenses incurred in the United States. These expenses, Mr. Forbes stated, have been reduced to less than three and one-half per cent of the funds contributed.

In the first year of its existence, United China Relief sent $1,623,511 to China. In 1942 the figure rose to $5,096,360. The following year, when the organization became an agency of the National War Fund, the funds sent rose to a new high point of $8,612,155.

Boston Veterans' Center Planning to Open May 22

Boston's veterans' information and reception center probably will open on May 22, possibly sooner, Mayor Tobin announced today. This center, located on the fourth floor of the Houghton and Dutton Building, is designed to co-ordinate all agencies caring for the needs of returning veterans. These agencies include Army Relief, Navy Relief, the Red Cross, reemployment offices and other organizations.

Navy Plane in Crash

NEW LONDON, May 9 (AP)—State Police said this afternoon that a Navy plane had crashed at Fishtown Road, about a mile south of Route 1, in Noank, with four persons aboard. Three of four men aboard were only slightly injured, it was said, and the fourth somewhat more seriously. Navy officials at the field said they had no information at present to give out on the accident.

CHATHAM BARS
Inn and Cottages
18 single non-housekeeping cottages for families . . . and desirable rooms and suites in the Inn, still available for early reservation. . . . Golf, tennis, sea bathing beach, boating, fishing, all at your door. . . . 31st season. Clubline environment.
Write Harvey A. Grant, Manager.
CHATHAM, CAPE COD

Your Furs deserve the protection of reliable cold, dry storage.
SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.
CaBAKENmore 3870, we will call for them and care for them.
376 Boylston St. Boston

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTER
BOSTON
Little Building 80 Boylston Street
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.
All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Singing Star Sees Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Film Favorite Gets History Firsthand

Jane Powell, right, newest of young singing stars in motion pictures and on the radio, saw Boston's historic spots today as a pleasant substitute for school lessons which she studies even when on tour. Enjoying the trip through the City with her was her mother, Mrs. Paul E. Bruce.

Movies' Newest Singing 'Find' Thrills to Tour of Boston

Visiting Boston's historic spots took the place of three hours of school work this afternoon for a newly-discovered young singing star of the movies, Jane Powell. Just five feet tall, dark-haired and blue-eyed, Jane enjoyed the novel change from algebra and French which have been her daily studies on tour and in Hollywood studios.

Tonight, after two days of a crowded schedule in Boston, Jane and her equally petite mother, Mrs. Paul E. Bruce, and entourage, including a tutor, singing teacher, and a manager, will leave by train for New York.

Events ticked off on Jane's fingers, which have filled her two days here, include two luncheons today, one for the press and the other for movie exhibitors, short concerts at two local hospitals yesterday, an appearance to launch a WAC recruiting drive, and a visit to the Stage Door Canteen last night.

Jane's rapid rise from a grammar school student studying for final examinations in Portland, Ore., last year, to a very promising young star has been thrilling to her, but she talks of it with a poise and maturity which shows she realizes the responsibility and the hard work to fulfill the promise.

Her opportunity came 11 months ago when she visited Hollywood to sing a special radiocast. Among those who heard her were motion picture executives, and a private audition to sing for Louis B. Mayer resulted. Her first motion picture role was in "Song of the Open Road" made by United Artists Producer Charles E. Rogers and to be released soon. Under contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Jane will begin work on her second film "Reaching for the Stars," soon after her return to Hollywood.

Tax Rates in 148 Communities Indorsed by the Commissioner

Six Massachusetts cities and 142 towns have had their tax rates for 1944 approved by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, it was disclosed at the State House today.

Of the 148 communities whose rates have been established 31 show increases over 1943 while 30 have reduced their rates, and 87 report no change.

Lowest rate thus far announced was $16 in the town of Truro on Cape Cod and the highest rate was $50 in Monson in the Berkshires. The town of Plympton, which had an increase of $7.40 in 1943 because of payment for municipal equipment announced a drop of $6 for the current year.

Most changes in rates were slight, reflecting the hold-the-line policy urged upon local tax officials by Commissioner Long despite generous surpluses in many communities which would permit sizable reductions in tax rates.

The Commissioner's policy has been advocated as a hedge against the postwar period when large capital expenses and increased relief rolls may take substantial amounts from the free cash which is now available.

Cities and towns which have had their 1944 tax rates approved are listed below. Names of cities are capitalized.

	1944	1943
Abington	$40	41
Acushnet	35	36
Adams	31	31
Agawam	31	31
Alford	32	32
Amesbury	40	40
Amherst	29	29
Arlington	32	32
Ashfield	22	23
Ashland	30	29
ATTLEBORO	38.80	38.80
Auburn	34.40	31.60
Ayer	37.60	37.60
Becket	40	43
Beichertown	30	39
Belmont	37	37.20
Berlin	34.40	34.40
Bernardston	38	38
BEVERLY	38	37.20
Bolton	27	28
Boxborough	17	17.40
Braintree	38.20	39.60
Brookline	34.50	23
Buckland	18	18
Carlisle	21	20
Charlemont	33	33
Chesterfield	38	38
Chilmark	18	18
Colrain	30	30
Concord	32.80	32.40
Conway	28	28
Dalton	33	33
Danvers	39.20	38.80
Dartmouth	28.80	39.40
Deerfield	24	24
Dennis	24	24
Dighton	29	29
Dracut	43	43.40
Dunstable	29	29.60
E. Longmeadow	37	37
Easton	27	27
Erving	31	30
Essex	33	33
Fairhaven	33	33
Foxborough	31.40	31
Franklin	38.60	38
Gardner	28	28
Gay Head	27.80	33.80
Gill	18	24
Granby	24	24
Granville	24	25
Great Barrington	28	28
Groveland	30	24
Hadley	28	25
Halifax	25	22
Hamilton	22	25
Hancock	25	28
Hanson	28	41
Hardwick	40	28
Hatfield	32	30.60
HAVERHILL	30.60	27.80
Holland	27.80	22
Hopedale	23	28
Lee	28	27
Lexington	27	32
Leyden	32	25
Longmeadow	25	34
Lunenburg	32	
Manchester	38.40	38
Marion	23.40	24
Marshfield	26	21
Mattapoisett	21	35
Maynard	32	38.40
MELROSE	39.60	45
Merrimac	43	34
Middleborough	35	32
Middleton	30	43.60
Millville	43.40	18
Monroe	18	80
Monson	80	17
Monterey	17	30
Mount Washington	30	35.80
Nahant	36.50	27.50
Needham	27.50	26
New Marlborough	26	28
Norfolk	29.50	36
North Brookfield	36	36
Northfield	35	32
Norwood	33	22.50
Orleans	22.50	32
Otis	32	24
Pelham	24	32
Petersham	32	31.40
PITTSFIELD	31.40	44
Plainfield	44	31.20
Plymouth	31.20	38
Plympton	32	38.40
Princeton	34.40	32.80
Reading	33	36
Rehoboth	36	35
Richmond	35	32
Rowe	32	33
Rowley	33	37.40
Rutland	37.40	30
Sandisfield	30	30
Scituate	30	29
Sharon	29	32
Sheffield	32	26
Shelburne	26	32.60
Shirley	31	24
Shutesbury	24	24
Southampton	24	31
Southborough	31	26
Southwick	26	31
Sterling	31	35.20
Stoneham	36	34.40
Stoughton	38.80	27
Sunderland	26	27
Swampscott	30	41
Topsfield	24	29.40
Townsend	27.40	18
Truro	16	28
Tyringham	27	45
Upton	43	35.40
WALTHAM	35	38
Ware	36	35
Warwick	35	40
Webster	39	19.50
Wellesley	20.40	17.80
Wenham	17.80	30
West Boylston	31	28
West Bridgewater	28	30
West Brookfield	32	40
West Newbury	40	28
Westhampton	28	30
West Springfield	28	28
Westborough	28	24
Westwood	24	23.80
Weymouth	24	35
Whately	35	34
Whitman	34	29
Wilbraham	29	32
Windsor	32	36
Williamsburg	36	36.80
Williamstown	36.80	35.20
Winchester	35.20	37
Winthrop	37.60	37.20
Wrentham	37.20	

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Not so cool in interior suburbs tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with light showers and not so cool tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy with scattered light showers and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with a few scattered light showers west portion tonight. Not so cool in interior tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Not so cool in interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:08 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet. Wednesday, 1:41 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Eastern Stars Gathering For 68th Session

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9—Leaders of the Order of the Eastern Star throughout Massachusetts gathered here today for the three-day 68th annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, opening this evening in the Municipal Auditorium with an organ recital, receptions and official welcomes.

Designated as the "Golden Rule Session" by Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, Worthy Grand Matron, the session will continue all day Wednesday and Thursday, with the colorful and impressive ceremony of installation of new officers climaxing the meeting Thursday evening.

More than $8,000 was contributed to the "Golden Rule Plus Ten Project" sponsored by Miss Curry for the dual purpose of purchasing an ambulance for Army duty overseas, and to support fraternal activities such as "ye would that men should do to you."

Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts is scheduled to welcome the delegates at tonight's session. A civic welcome by J. Albin Anderson, Jr., Mayor of the City of Springfield is also planned.

Arthur W. Coolidge, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts is to address the Grand Chapter this evening.

Mrs. Mamie Lander of Orlando, Fla., the Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter is to be presented to Grand Chapter tonight.

A special reception to those who have been members of the Order for 50 years is also planned for this evening, the first such reception held by the Grand Chapter.

Six Past Grand Matrons have been named a reception committee for the session as follows: Mrs. Gladys N. Thorndike of Marblehead, chairman; Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm of Everett; Mrs. Lillian Grover Walch of West Somerville; Mrs. Edith R. Avery and Mrs. Iva E. Brown, both of Framingham, and Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway of Brighton. Delegates attending the session represent the more than 44,000 members of the Order in Massachusetts.

Hamburger

Continued from Page 1

according to OPA regulations, he must continue to collect points on this type of beef.

If, for example, the butcher grinds up a pound of top or bottom round—which is steak under OPA regulations, he must collect the same number of points as though he had sold the customer a pound slice of the steak.

Again, if he makes up that pound of hamburger of half a pound of the less desirable, point-free cuts, and a half pound of the top or bottom round, he is obliged to collect points on this latter half-pound.

The same difficulty arises with so-called stewing beef, on which the OPA also put both a definition and a price. When comprised of the less desirable cuts, stew beef is point free.

Part with Red Points

But, when a customer wants a piece of chuck, or some other better quality roast, cut up for stewing, she will have to part with red points, under OPA regulations.

Based upon today's available supplies of beef—and stocks in Greater Boston are very low—most retailers have been forced, in order to furnish their customers with hamburger at all, to use at least a part of the more desirable "steaks and roasts" in their hamburger or stewing beef.

The OPA, it must be understood, has removed only a part of a beef carcass from rationing. It has not removed the entire carcass, which means that the retailer who sells good hamburger and good-grade stew beef must put in some rationed meat in order to make it acceptable to his customers.

Air Trail Blazer

American Airlines

Capt. Myron G. Beard

American Airlines' Chief Military Engineering Pilot, a China-born Yankee, pilot in the last war, marine diesel engineer, test pilot, now carrying out special tasks connected with the war effort.

Captain Beard Wins Renown As a Trail Blazer of the Air

There is plenty of travel background behind American Airlines' Chief Military Engineering Pilot, Capt. Myron Gould "Dan" Beard. Although the Beards are of old Yankee stock, with a Shelton, Conn., home which has been in the family since 1762, Captain Beard was born in Foochow, China, where his parents were serving as missionaries. During his childhood he made several trips between the Orient and the New World, seeing a number of different places on the way.

Finally he stayed in the United States to attend high school at Putnam, Conn. In 1917, at the end of his first year at Oberlin College, he enlisted in the Army Air Corps and made his first solo flight at Kelly Field, Texas, in June of the next year.

When that World War ended he worked for six months at the Winton Diesel Engine Company in Cleveland, Ohio, before going to sea as Diesel engineer on a tramp freighter. With it he sailed all over the North and South Atlantic, from Liverpool to the Gulf of Mexico and down to Rio and Buenos Aires.

After that broadening experience, he went back to college in 1921, finally taking his degree in the University of Michigan's College of Engineering in 1925.

Before coming to American Airlines, Captain Beard served as installation engineer and test pilot for the Fairchild Camines Engine Corporation, and as chief test pilot with the Fairchild Aviation Corporation and the American Airplane and Engine Corporation.

Captain Beard has flown virtually all American Airlines' major routes. He was the first pilot to test the Douglas DC-3's, which are now standard equipment on the system.

In May, 1939, he was made Chief Engineering Pilot in Chicago and was transferred to New York in December of that year. When the company established its Military Operations Department in 1942, he became Chief Military Engineering Pilot, participating in American Airlines' first survey flight for the Air Transport Command, to Greenland in April of that year.

Bowles Calls for Guarantee Against Postwar Collapse

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, declaring that "collapse has followed every war in the past and everywhere there is deep misgiving that history will repeat itself," asserted yesterday that the basic job for government during the reconversion period would be to "guarantee that postwar collapse will be prevented."

Delivering the annual Lamont lecture at Yale University, Mr. Bowles said, "It is equally plain that the more effective the guarantee, the more widely it is accepted, the less will be the positive action which the Government will be called upon to take to make good upon its commitments."

"It means," he declared, "that government must be prepared to take whatever action, however broad and far-reaching it may turn out to be, that is necessary to sustain a high level of industrial and farm activity. For guarantees can carry no persuasion unless there is machinery available to make good on them."

He outlined a three-point program of government responsibility to:

1. Provide measures now to protect and support tme level of prices and wages—"peacetime counterparts of our wartime measures placing ceilings over prices and wages," and,

2. Take steps now to insure that no barrier will stand in the way of a large volume of exports when the war is over, and,

3. Move now to prepare a shelf of public works—Federal, State and local—"necessary public works, not just anything that will provide jobs"—so that they may be available at the proper time and in whatever volume may prove necessary.

In opening his discussion, Mr. Bowles declared that "most of us today are troubled about the increasing scope and power of government," and recalled that distrust of government was "deeply embedded in our tradition."

Nevertheless, he asserted: "If we want to avoid too much government, after the war, we must recognize in advance the proper functions of government and we must agree on the policies and on the appropriate organization to discharge those functions efficiently and democratically. If we don't act wisely, in both these critical matters, it may spell our finish as a democratic nation.

"For if, after the war, we permit another great depression to overwhelm us, we shall be forced to resort to such a bag full of government cures that we may entirely lose our character of a free economy and a free people."

Two Saved in Crack-Up

A Navy plane crashed off Plum Island today during a routine flight from the Naval Auxiliary Air Facility at Fort Devens, according to a Navy announcement. Two crew members were rescued and search was continued for a third. No identities were announced.

Oh, Fascinating Mealtime

By a Staff Photographer

Babies at Boston Child-Care Centers Prove Hearty Eaters

The mothers of these youngsters are working in war industries, but, if this picture is any proof, they needn't worry about their babies, whom they have left at this City-operated child-care center in Roxbury. A fifth such center opened last week in East Boston, where at a cost of $2 a week children may be left from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 p. m. They receive a hot luncheon. In the morning and after their afternoon nap fruit juice is served. Their play is expertly supervised. The Boston School Department runs the centers, with Miss Susan Ginn in charge.

N.E. Textile Mills' Brief Challenged

Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.), declared today that northern cotton textile workers ought to share in the current "windfall" enjoyed by the manufacturers, according to the Associated Press.

Cross examining Attorney Lon Fuller, who represents 32 plants which are opposing wage demands of the T. W. U. A. at a hearing before a tri-partite fact finding panel of the National War Labor Board, Mr. Barkin challenged statements made in a brief presented yesterday in behalf of management.

Mr. Barkin questioned the accuracy of a statement in the brief which said "the fact that the industry has recently enjoyed a period of relative prosperity furnishes no justification for the belief that it can absorb a heavy increase in labor costs and still preserve its competitive position."

The union is seeking establishment of a 60-cent minimum wage in the cotton-rayon textile industry, a general increase to all employees of 10 cents an hour and "minimum job rates for all jobs."

Fuller Heard

The panel yesterday heard Attorney Fuller say that northern workers have received wage increases equal to 250 per cent of the amount required by the "Little Steel" formula.

Mr. Fuller said that there was "no justification for a general increase in northern textile wages, or for an increase in the mimimum rate for that branch of the industry.

Quoting from an exhaustive brief which was offered by management in an effort to show that the union's demands were contrary to the national stabilization program and a threat to the northern branch of the textile industry, Mr. Fuller said northern mills were given increases of 10 per cent each on March 24, 1941, and Sept. 8, 1941, and 7.5 cents per hour on Aug. 20, 1942.

Mr. Fuller also opposed the demands of what he termed an adverse differential in labor costs of the northern mills as compared with their competitors elsewhere.

Effect of Ceilings

S. L. Duffett, a member of the Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., consulting textile engineers, of Boston, was called as a witness for the manufacturers. He presented a voluminous report to the panel in regard to the effect of OPA ceiling prices on the amounts of profits which can be earned by textile manufacturers.

"It appears to be an undisputed fact," Mr. Duffett said, "that the ceilings were established on hysterical phenomena rather than any study or consideration of manufacturing costs and presented by the industry committee."

Mr. Duffett asserted that the ceiling prices made manufacture of some products unprofitable.

"The majority of the mills," he said, "were therefore compelled to sell their product finished in order to avoid losses as the ceiling prices were below current costs at the time for most mills."

Winthrop Busmen Go Out on Strike

An emergency meeting of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was called today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Board Chairman, after a walkout of bus drivers and mechanics of the Rapid Transit, Inc., had left Winthrop citizens without transportation to Boston earlier today.

Charles Flynn, President of the bus line, estimated that 12,000 persons were without service. Company lines in Saugus also were affected.

Roslindale Student Heads Boston Junior Red Cross

Junior Red Cross of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter has elected these officers for the year, it was announced today:

Ralph D'Angelo of Roslindale High School, President; Mary Lawton of Dorchester High School for Girls, Vice-President; Constance Northrop of Watertown High School, Recording Secretary, and Jeanne Gillespie of Girl's Latin School, Corresponding Secretary.

Authors' Luncheon May 11

Writers who will speak at the Fourth Authors' Luncheon to be held Thursday, May 11, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and sponsored by the Jordan Marsh Company, will be Vicki Baum, Henry Morton Robinson and Charles Morrow Wilson. A reception to the guest speakers will take place at 12 noon. Luncheon will be served at 12:45.

Miss Baum is the author of many books, including "Grand Hotel" and "Weeping Wood." Her latest book is "Hotel Berlin-43," which has just been published. Mr. Robinson, Senior Editor of The Reader's Digest, is a poet. The third speaker, Mr. Wilson, has written considerably about American history and social conditions. His newest book, "Middle America," is currently being published.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Anti-Poll Tax Bill Taken Up By Senators

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9 — The Senate opened debate on the Federal anti-poll tax bill today, but its supporters are pessimistic over chances of getting enough votes for adoption of a cloture rule—the only means of protecting the measure from southern filibuster.

The bill which passed the House on May 25, 1943, would make unlawful the requirement of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting for national officials.

At the present time, it is estimated by sponsors of the measure, that 10,000,000 Americans are kept from voting by the tax requirement in eight states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The tax is from $1 to $2 a year and is cumulative for varying periods in four of the eight states.

Senators from these states are expected to filibuster against the measure.

The Senate has a way of ending filibusters, known as cloture, but it has been applied only four times since 1919. Other attempts to apply cloture have failed because Senators cherish their right of unlimited debate, never knowing when they may want to filibuster, themselves.

Filibuster in 1942

It takes a two-thirds vote to approve the application of cloture. At present only about 40 Senators out of 96 are committed to vote for it in connection with the poll-tax bill.

An anti-poll tax bill was killed in 1942 by the Senate by a filibuster which Senators refused to end by applying cloture. The present bill was passed by the House in 1943 by a vote of 265 to 110.

The cloture rule provides that a motion to apply it must come up one hour after the Senate has met on the second day following the filing of the motion. The Senate then votes upon the motion without debate. This will bring the vote on it by Saturday of this week, or next Monday, if the Senate recesses over the week end.

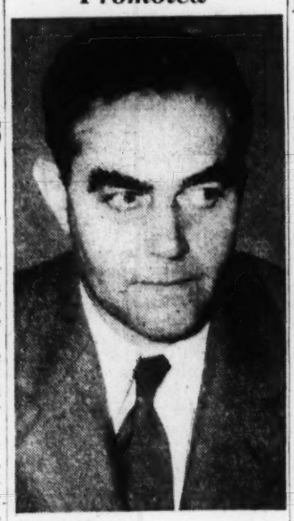
Federal Control Hit

Determination of Southern Senators to fight off more Federal control of their elections has been strengthened by their displeasure with the issues raised in the Supreme Court's recent enfranchising of Negroes in southern primaries and in the soldier-vote debate.

The Supreme Court yesterday refused a rehearing in its recent decision that Negroes have a right to vote in Southern primaries. Southerners and officials are now split on whether to seek ways around the decision by strict application of the poll tax and education tests or whether to bow to the court's judgment and reconcile themselves to the phenomenon of Negroes helping to elect officials.

The soldier vote act as it now stands forbids any state to impose the poll-tax requirement on any person in the armed forces. In the past the Supreme Court has refused to invalidate the poll tax on the ground that it is a state's business, but it has not yet ruled on the anti-poll tax provision of the soldier vote law.

Promoted



Associated Press

Dr. William Y. Elliott

Widely known member of the Harvard faculty pictured at his wartime desk in Washington after being appointed director of the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board, succeeding Arthur D. Whiteside. The job carries with it a WPB vice-chairmanship and responsibility of planning and scheduling consumer goods production.

Full Democracy Is Sought By Race-Relations Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 9—A decision to organize the American Council on Race Relations to bring about full democracy in race relations was announced last night by Edin R. Embree.

Mr. Embree said the decision was reached at a week-end conference at the Hotel Shoreland here.

Incorporation papers for a new Illinois nonprofit corporation are being filed for submission to the Secretary of State.

The purpose of the Council, as adopted by the Conference group, will be to bring about full democracy in race relations.

The following activities have been proposed for the corporation:

1. Advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations by the collection and analysis of records of interracial experience and by original research.
2. Co-operation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the interracial field by supplying needed information, by advice concerning procedures, and by temporary loan of personnel.
3. Assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate.
4. Assistance in development of materials and programs for use in public schools and other educational institutions by increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures, and other means of mass communication.

National headquarters will be in Chicago.

World's First Girl Scout To Sponsor Liberty Ship

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9 (AP)—The world's first Girl Scout will sponsor the Liberty Ship Juliette Low, in honor of the founder of the organization, here Friday.

She is Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence of Charleston, W. Va., niece of the Scouts' founder. As Dorothy Gordon, she was the first girl to register when Mrs. Low started the international organization here March 12, 1912.

Top Chemist

Dr. George Oliver Curme, Jr.

Honored by the American Chemical Society with award of the Willard Biggs Medal, he is Director of Research for the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation. The citation is for work in aliphatic chemistry, dealing with fats.

Labor Outlines Broad Plan Of Aid to British Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Wartime emergency aids of every description, from truck-garden seeds for underfed British workers to milk and other care for the child victims of Indian famine, are included in American labor's 1944 relief program for Great Britain, it was announced here today.

The program is to be administered by the British War Relief Society with the aid of contributions from the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief agency of the American Federation of Labor, according to a report received by Matthew Woll, President of the League.

Disbursements under this fund, in which the Committee on Industrial Organization also participates, are expected to total $525,000 for the first nine months of 1944, which is at the rate of $700,000 for the full year.

Of this amount, $82,500 is to be used for special relief in Palestine, a minimum of $75,000 for India and the balance to finance projects in the British Isles.

By participating in this program, the A. F. of L. is continuing and enlarging the work done by it in past years to repair the ravages of war as they affect British labor. Establishment of merchant seamen's clubs in large British seaport cities, building of "rest-break" homes where factory workers may recuperate from working long hours under blitz conditions and financing homes for convalescent railway and steel workers, has been a part of this activity.

Among the projects sponsored this year are a rehabilitation center in England for the treatment of industrial workers and two "rest-break" homes for road transport workers — men who carry muuitions and other essential materials to all parts of Britain in the darkness of the blackout.

Youth hostels in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are also part of the plan being supported by the contribution of American workers, together with recreational clubs in the coal-mining area for young mining boys and special educational programs for war workers at residential hostels.

CUSTOMERS ARE INARTICULATE

After the last war customers did not demand 4-wheel brakes, radios or airplanes. Someone sold these things by anticipating Customer Acceptance.

Engineering and Appearance Ingenuity to provide maximum Acceptance is offered by Spriesch. We can think all around a problem in three dimensions . . . from the customer's point of view. Sketches and drawings will express our thoughts. These can be translated into working models and production that will anticipate Customer Acceptance.

If you are an industrial executive, write me on business letterhead TODAY for a copy of booklet titled "as below. We have design facilities available now to help you win Customer Acceptance for your products "When the Shooting Stops"
Joseph J. Cheney, President

INGENUITY

Spriesch EST 1923
TOOL & MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.
31 HOWARD ST Area 29 BUFFALO 6, N. Y.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

El Salvador President Resigns

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, May 9 (AP)—Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez has tendered his resignation as President of the Republic of El Salvador, effective today, with the announced hope of restoring order to this little country, shaken by a general strike.

[A Puerto Rico dispatch said President Martinez would be succeded by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.]

An announcement of the President's action, made yesterday, said the strike had caused a tense situation and he had decided to step down in order to settle matters of state "in a decorous and satisfactory manner in conformity with national interests."

General Martinez' action was taken just a little more than a month after his government put down a revolt in which 53 persons were killed and 134 wounded. Later the Government announced the execution of 25 persons.

General Martinez succeeded to the Presidency of the country when President Arturo Araujo left in December, 1931. Six months remain of the six-year term to which he was elected in 1939.

El Salvador, a coffee-growing country, has an area of 13,176 square miles and next to Haiti is the smallest of the American Republics. It has a population of 1,829,800.

The day after Pearl Harbor, El Salvador declared war on Japan and four days later went to war with Germany.

Alabama Youth Temperance Councils Ready to Act Upon Alcohol Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Federation of Youth Temperance Councils is now a functioning agency in the state following its organization at the first Alabama Youth-Camp Conference on Alcohol Problems held a few weeks ago at Orange Beach.

Officers of the Federation who will serve until the first state encampment at Camp Grandview, near Montgomery, in June, are: President, Clark Bulwinkle of Mobile; Vice-President, Miss Edna Keefe of Montgomery; Secretary, Miss Madelyn Palmiter of Mobile; Treasurer, Miss Polly Gillespie. Each city council within the Federation agreed to organize one additional new council in some nearby community within the next two months.

Speakers at the Youth Conference included Miss Regina Moede of Evanston, Ill., General Secretary of the National Youth Temperance Council, a W. C. T. U. youth auxiliary, and W. Earl Hotalen, Executive Secretary of the Alabama Temperance Alliance, Inc. One of the features was a Palm Sunday sunrise worship service held on the beach, conducted by Harry McNeal, member of the faculty of Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham. Chaperones at the conference included Mrs. S. T. Slaton of Birmingham; Mrs. George Seiple of Mobile, and Miss Lillie Mae Christlieb of Bessemer.

A businessman of Mobile, George Seiple, took charge of the culinary service at the camp and campers themselves acted as waiters, dishwashers, and the like, other help not being available.

Hair Loveliness
You Never Knew You Had!

The soft lights and glinting shadows of truly lovely hair are too often hidden because of the use of ineffective shampoos. Bring out the secret beauty of your hair!

Please try Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. Your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks to Nurses

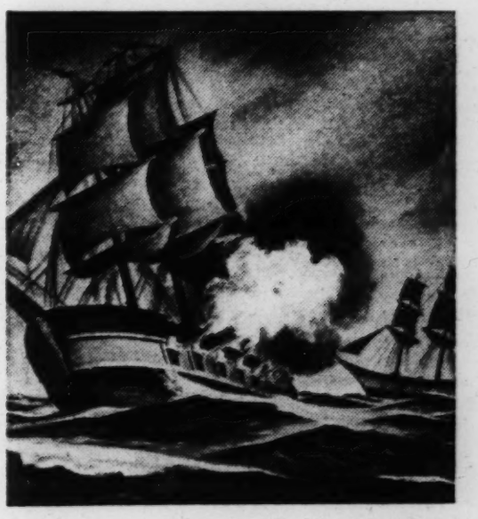
GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told more than 300 Cadet Nurses—dressed for the first time in their French-gray uniforms—and some 3,000 spectators at the May 6 dedication of cadet dormitories at Adelphi College that nurses must be prepared to help restore the minds as well as the bodies of wounded servicemen.

Speaking on "the challenge of nursing for young women today," Mrs. Roosevelt assured the Cadet Nurses, that even if they never joined the Army or Navy they still would be making a great contribution through their service, she added:

"You will have the opportunity for long years to come to help the men who come back from this war. They will need more than physical care—they will need help in developing their character and ability . . ."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that any of the Cadets who took up flying nursing would deserve high praise. She told of nurses who helped fly wounded men back from the South Pacific front and said, "women in this war have just as much courage as men."

What our Navy's best-kept secret means in wartime



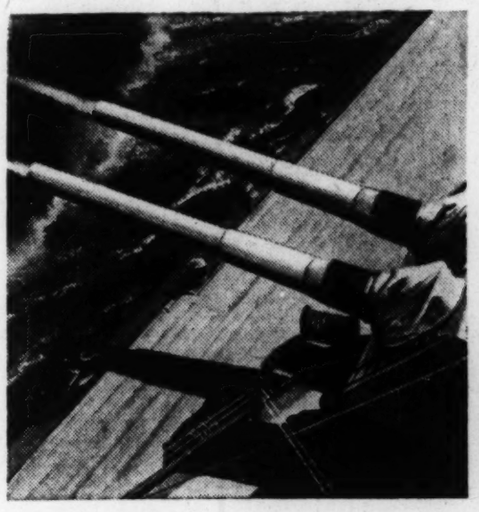
1. In the days of "wooden ships and iron men," a gunner squinted along his gun, took aim, and trusted to luck and intuition. His ship's roll and pitch would cause his gun's muzzle to weave about in erratic patterns. Unless he fired the instant his ship was on an even keel, his shot would fly wild. As warships improved and gun ranges increased, the problem of accurate firing also increased.

WHEN THE BATTLESHIP *Maryland* put to sea one day in the mid 1920's, few people knew that she was on her way to test a new and secret device.

This device was an electro-mechanical sighting and computing instrument . . . an incredibly nimble, accurate, and tireless "metal brain." The *Maryland's* tests were successful, and the U. S. Navy had solved one of the toughest problems of naval warfare.

For the first time in history, the gunners of a rolling, pitching ship were able consistently to hit a target regardless of the erratic motion of their own ship or the motion of the target.

The device that made this possible involves many inventions. Its development, (and the subsequent years of continued development and improvement), resulted in the United States Navy's becoming the fastest, straightest-shooting navy in the world. Other navies have known for years that this device exists, but its design is still a secret, and has never been successfully imitated or duplicated.



2. In 1924, the Navy brought this problem to Ford Instrument Company, specialists in producing gun computing equipment. The Navy knew what it wanted, and Ford worked with Naval engineers to develop the equipment which furnishes complete data for continuous, accurate firing under all conditions of wind, weather, and water. It enables gunners to hit a bombing plane which has traveled 4 miles *after* the shell left the ship's gun!

3. To understand quickly how this gun-fire control system keeps guns trained on a target, just imagine yourself riding a bicycle. If, while riding along, you focus your eyes on a flying bird and then roll your head from side to side, nod it up and down . . . no matter how you move, your eyes stay fixed on the moving bird. That's what happens when U. S. Naval guns are trained on a moving target from a violently tossing ship.

PROBLEM INVOLVES:

- Wind speed and direction
- Target speed, range, elevation, and course
- Own vessel's speed and course
- Ballistic corrections for gun and powder:
  - Temperature of air and powder
  - Barometer reading
  - Type, velocity, drift, and drop of projectile
  - Effect of own ship's motion on projectile
  - Wear of guns
  - Roll and pitch of own vessel
  - Time to load guns

FORD GUN COMPUTER

PROBLEM SOLUTION:

Gun position in elevation | Gun position in train | Fuse setting of projectiles

4. Constantly increasing speeds of ships and planes, and greater gun ranges, have caused continuous development and improvement of the Computer which today automatically solves the problems outlined above. However, even though the Computer works marvels, its operation depends on trained and skilled Navy personnel. It is a credit to the United States *Navy* that the equipment and personnel were ready when the need arose.

SPERRY
CORPORATION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

FORD INSTRUMENT CO., INC.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO., INC.
VICKERS, INC.
Waterbury Tool Division, VICKERS, INC.

5. Information about the direction and changes of course of their own ship comes to the gunners from the Sperry Gyro-Compass. The power that moves the guns into the proper position and holds them there is furnished by hydraulic mechanisms developed and produced by Vickers, Inc., also a division of Sperry Corporation.

★ ★ ★

Like nearly all Sperry precision instruments used in this war, the Ford Computer, the Sperry Gyro-Compass, and the Vickers Hydraulic Gun Drives were ready long before the war came. Our Armed Forces had foreseen the need for such instruments, and had worked with Sperry Corporation to develop them. Today, they are working hand in hand to keep ahead of the enemy by constantly improving Sperry instruments.

When Victory comes, Sperry will continue to co-operate with our Armed Services in research and development. We shall also apply to peacetime pursuits the technical skill and knowledge gained in more than 30 years.

'Same Time Next Week' at the Plymouth—'Three's a Family' at Colonial

Hartmans Featured In Farce

By L. A. Sloper

"Same Time Next Week," which opened at the Plymouth Theater Monday night, is a noisy, rowdy farce about a pair of radio comics. The distaff member wants to quit and have a normal home with children. The husband wants her to sign a new contract at $10,000 a week for five years, offered by a sweater firm.

The outcome is not unexpected. Indeed, everything in the piece follows the formula for such affairs. Meanwhile, there has been the customary shouting, rushing about, slamming of doors and general confusion.

The jokes are of standard radio-comedy quality, except that they are interspersed with double entendre and profanity that would be barred on the air.

The essential element in this type of production is speed, and this at least has been supplied by the direction of Franklin M. Heller. The pace does not falter from beginning to end.

The test of such entertainment is its audience appeal. If the people who pay to see it are amused, the producers will be happy. The opening-night audience greeted "Same Time Next Week" with moderated rapture. There were laughs, but they were tentative and scattered.

The leads are played by Paul and Grace Hartman, the accomplished ballroom dancers, who are making their first essay as actors. They work hard, but are obviously out of their element.

Robert H. Harris, as the radio couple's agent, has a large part of the burden, and carries it expertly. Arnold Stang plays a youthful stooge with a sure touch. Other conventional parts are filled with conventional competence by William Jeffrey, Tom McElhany, Joe Verdi, Frank Rowan, and Gerry Carr.

The single setting, by Frederick Fox, adequately represents a Hollywood hotel room.

'Same Time Next Week'

Plymouth Theater—Milton Berle and Andrew Billings present "Same Time Next Week," by Searle Kramer, staged by Franklin M. Heller, setting by Frederick Fox. For two weeks beginning May 8, 1944. The cast:

Casey	George Khan
Max Howard	Robert H. Harris
George Seymour	William Jeffrey
Spencer Bolton	Tom McElhany
Lew Chambers	Lee Kelson
Danny	Jack Jason
Charlie	Ben Laughlin
Eddie	Edward Rowley
Vic	Billy Sands
George	George Cotton
Joe	Don Grusso
Sally	Betsy Reed
Bettie Oliver	Grace Hartman
Bert Oliver	Paul Hartman
Bernard	Arnold Stang
Gabroil	Joe Verdi
Miss Brewster	Kathryn Cameron
Mrs. Prindle	Louise Lorimer
Sgt. Gordon	Frank Rowan
Ginger	Gerry Carr
A Policeman	John Farrell

Lucas-Pritchard

Whitford Kane, Donald Foster, Glenn Anders

In "Career Angel," new play arriving Friday at the Wilbur

Handel-Haydn Elects

The Handel and Haydn Society held its one hundred thirtieth annual meeting last evening at 140 Clarendon Street. Dr. Courtenay Guild was re-elected to his thirtieth term as president. Other officers elected were F. Otis Drayton, vice-president; Albert E. Keleher, secretary; A. August Lindberg, treasurer; Benjamin A. Little, librarian. Directors elected were Joshua Q. Litchfield, Clarence D. Blake, Oscar L. Woodward, John C. Brodhead, James R. Meredith, Edgar M. Grout, Albert Seagrave and Everett C. White.

At the Pops Tonight

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
Suite from "Peer Gynt" Grieg
"Communiqué," Symphony for Orchestra Finney
(Conducted by the Composer)
Variations on a Nurse's Song for Orchestra with Piano Obbligato Dohnanyi
Soloist: Audrey Kupperstein
Ouverture Solonelle (1812) Tchaikovsky
"Roses from the South," Waltzes Strauss
Holiday for Strings Rose
Procession of the Sardar Ippolitov-Ivanov
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Today on Short Waves

Chungking — 12:00 M.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
Moscow — 6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London — 8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas — 8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow — 9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London — 9:30 p. m.—R.A.F. Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London — 10:15 p. m.—The Brains Trust. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatamala — 11:45 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London — 11:45 p. m.—"Cross Section." A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Alfred Hutty Etchings Seen At the Library

Through May a large display of prints by Alfred Hutty will be exhibited at the Boston Public Library.

This might be called an exhibition of arboreal portraits. The fine specimens have been portrayed with discernment and finesse. They have been set forth in maximum effect with the specific features of each species indicated.

Mr. Hutty was born in a lumbering village in Michigan. He learned to design stained glass as a youth. During the first World War he was a marine camoufleur. Then he went to Charleston to direct a new art school. It was at this time in his early forties that he commenced to etch. He did many plates of the streets and old doorways of Charleston. Later he divided his time between Charleston and Woodstock and went occasionally to Europe.

In subsequent years a series of plates came from the Hutty studio. Most of them dwelt upon the subject of trees, and each displayed a concentrated effort to set forth the subject succinctly and poetically. Mr. Hutty's etching technique grew up to his needs. He cultivated the appropriate stroke for bark, branch, and foliage, for lacey traceries of twigs, for dense clusters of pine. His workmanship was efficient; the design nicely balanced; the masses well distributed.

The Wiggin Collection is richly supplied with specimens of Hutty's plates. The current display is a joy to the eye, and whoever likes trees will be delighted with the Hutty representations of "Windblown Pines," "Southern Live Oaks," "Twin Beeches," "Sycamores," "Berkshire Willows," "Thorn Trees," "Nantucket," "Sea Island Trees." Street scenes and views of Southern Negro life supplement the tree subjects, although the latter are the most engrossing of the artist's plates. D. A.

Film Plays and Players

Gene Stratton Porter's "Girl of the Limberlost" will be filmed again by Columbia. Other versions were made by RKO and Monogram. Jeff Donnell will have the lead.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Brighton Beach," a musical about the resort near New York about 40 years ago, is to be made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Today's FM Programs

WMEX, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m. same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—to 5 p. m. same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to midnight same as WNAC.

Belita

In "Lady, Let's Dance," coming Wednesday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Dance News

With Ballet Theater's spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House extended to May 21, Martha Graham, with an augmented company, giving the first repertory season of her career at the National Theater, May 7-14, and many other events on a smaller scale (in some cases only for lack of promotion) the New York dance season runs later and fuller than usual.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Africa Dances'*

Asadata Dafora, with a company of 50 dancers, actors, singers and native drummers, will be presented by the Dance Theater of the Y. M. H. A. (Lexington Avenue at Ninety-second Street) under the auspices of the African Academy of Arts and Research, in a tribal operetta, "Africa," in the Kaufmann Auditorium, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, May 10 and 11; the work to be staged by Herbert V. Gellendre.

*Title of a book by Geoffrey Gorer, published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1938, good to read in this connection.

♪ ♪ ♪

University of Dance

Looking further ahead, Ted Shawn announces the University of the Dance, to continue this summer as before at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., in an eight-weeks course beginning July 3.

The faculty will consist of Ted Shawn in American dance, dramatic dance, dance composition, body conditioning; Grant Mouradoff in classic ballet, also physical fitness training; Octavia Frees, M. A., in choral speech and dance, make-up, lighting, décor for dance; Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara in eighteenth-century court dance, Spanish and theater dance; Angiola Sartorio in Eukinetics, modern dance systems of Laban and Joos; and Dr. Anne Schley Duggan, in educational dance, folk dance, rhythmic form and design.

Ephron Farce Presented In New Version

By Edwin F. Melvin

Phoebe and Henry Ephron's play, "Three Is a Family," which came last evening to the Colonial, is officially described as a farce-comedy. But confidentially it is more farce than comedy.

The material runs to broad humors, frequently of the obstetrical variety. Considerable attention is paid to the homely details involved in the care of an infant—to put the matter delicately. There is a running series of quarrels and reconciliations between a young married couple. To add to the confusions a second baby is born offstage. And to keep the stage in an uproar when other devices sag there are domestic complications in the crowded New York apartment of the grandparents where the action takes place.

The company, which comes here after a considerable run in Chicago—the original cast still continues in New York—plays for the laughs, and from long familiarity with the play knows where to expect them. It is the sort of acting which depends more on vigor than on finesse. But to judge from the response of the audience it is an effective type of performance.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the play was offered here originally in December, 1942, by John C. Wilson it bore the title of "The Wife Takes a Child." Since then John Golden has taken it over and revisions have been made. The current production is offered in association with John Pollock and Max Siegel.

Now as before, the scene is the living room in the West One Hundred Tenth Street, New York, apartment of Sam and Frances Whitaker. Sam keeps house; his wife has a profitable job; her sister lives with them and complains about the $1,200 of her money which Sam lost in an unfortunate investment. Into the household comes Sam's and Frances' married daughter with her infant. She has had a quarrel with her husband, and before long the audience learns that he has enlisted in the Army. Sam and Frances also have a son, whose wife is expecting the imminent arrival of a child.

The most genuinely amusing of the characters is a doctor who had retired but has resumed practice when all his younger colleagues had gone into the army. He is set forth in farce-comedy fashion, but he is entertaining nonetheless as he is called upon first to attend the infant, and later to assist in the birth of the daughter-in-law's child.

♪ ♪ ♪

The crowding that is caused by the arrival of the younger generation is developed at considerable length. So, too, is the difficulty of securing domestic help. The job which Sam is finally able to get provides a measure of amusement. Even the income tax comes in for comment.

Otto Hulett as Sam and Margaret Irving as his caustic sister-in-law have perhaps the most onerous of the roles, but Charles Burrows is the comic hit of the evening as the doctor. Josephine McKim is the daughter who comes home; Richard Camp, the son; Helen Stenborg, his wife; George Calvert, the young husband who goes in the army; and Myrtle Tannahill, Sam's wife. All of them are long practised in their assignments and able to turn their roles to farcical account.

Dorothy McGuire will be starred by Twentieth Century-Fox in "White Collar Girl," an Anita Loos story about a young married woman whose husband goes to war.

'Three Is a Family'

At the Colonial — Farce comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, presented by John Golden, in association with John Pollock and Max Siegel, staged by Mr. Ephron with a setting by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

Sam Whitaker	Otto Hulett
Irma Dalrymple	Margaret Irving
Adelaide	Dulcie Cooper
Kitty Mitchell	Josephine McKim
Archie Whitaker	Richard Camp
Hazel	Helen Stenborg
Frances Whitaker	Myrtle Tannahill
Delivery Man	H. N. Currier
Eugene Mitchell	George Calvert
A moving Man	Frank Adams
Another Moving Man	George Spelvin
Another Maid	Bulabelle Moore
A Girl	Kay Rose
Dr. Bartell	Charles Burrows
Joe Franklin	Truman Gaige
Marion Franklin	Barbara Bell Wright

© Universal

Grace McDonald and Vera Zorina

In "Follow the Boys," film coming Wednesday to the Keith Memorial

'Sons o' Fun' Again

With May well booked up theatrically in Boston, the powers that be in New York are beginning to turn their attention to June. First report in that respect, which comes from The New York Times, says that Olsen and Johnson's 'Sons o' Fun," which made its debut here in October, 1941, will return for a fortnight starting June 5.

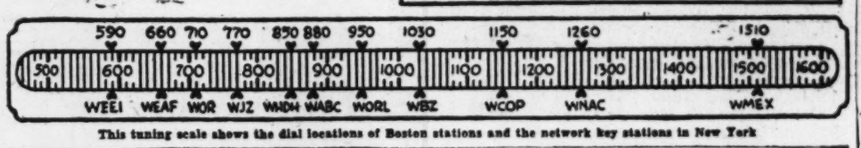
Chamber Competition

The Society for the Publication of American Music, Oscar Wagner, president, announces its twenty-sixth annual competition, for the season 1944-45. Compositions for any combination of instruments but not more than five players, or works including voice and three or four instruments are particularly desired. Compositions must be by American citizens, native or naturalized. Manuscripts should be clearly marked with a pseudonym; on no account must they bear the composer's real name. A separate envelope, with the composer's name and address inside, and the pseudonym outside, should accompany each manuscript. A composer may submit not more than two works in the same competition; if he submits two, both should carry the same pseudonym. Manuscripts should be sent between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1944, to Mrs. Helen L. Kaufman, secretary, 59 West Twelfth Street, New York 11, New York. Those not chosen for publication will be returned, express collect, after examination.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	'The Black Castle'; sk.	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Mr. Jones; Talk..	Dramatic sketch	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Nashville Varieties"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Army Information	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; D. Dawn's Orch.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	J. Neblett; Open House	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; Mar-	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	itime Service	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	'We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 'American Women'	Capt. Midnight"; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Industrial talk	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc.	Robert St. John, news	'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30 American Melody	'The Symphonette," with	Ronald Colman; Olivia	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable: Does a Stu-
7:45 Hour: songs; or..	M. Piastro, conductor	de Havilland; drama	Strings With Wings"	dent Council Function?
8:00 'Big Down'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner";	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports,	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 comedy; or.; News	guest, Adolphe Menjou	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00 Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials";	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Ray Milland	"Famous Jury Trials";	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30 Morton Gould-Alec	Eddie Howard's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45 Templeton Show	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"What Is Our Good-	"Music Hour"
10:00 Norman Corwin dr.:	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Neighbor Policy?"	News service
10:15 "Cromer"	Wm. Lang; Songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	National Music Week	"This Is France"
10:30 John A. Stephens,	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Andy Kirk's Orch.
10:45 Rep. E. M. Dirksen	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Charlie Barnet's Or.
11:30 "CBS Stands By"	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 South Sea Serenade	D'Artega Presents; News	Music You Want	Wallenstein, cond.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	Hum and Strum, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	'Sweet River"; drama	'Lora Lawton"; sketch	Henry Gladstone, news	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 American Stories	Music; Laraine O'Day	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	Yankee House Party	Profession. Wom's Club
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Religious program
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	"Curtain Time"
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	"Curtain Time"
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World";	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Farm & Home
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Music; "Parade"	Dramatic sketch	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	land Indians baseball	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Drama: Dept. of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Garden	cation; speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife; sketch	land Indians baseball	News; Lou Breese's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	game	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30 Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Glen Gray's Orch.
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	land Indians	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fo-	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 lies"; E. Howe, mc	Dick Tracy, sketch	'We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Gaslight Harmonies	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbit; Parade	WAVES' Parade	Robert St. John, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Sullinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Port Embarkation Band	'Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Frontline Headlines	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North"	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H Sosnick's Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00 F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Trapp
9:15 Robert Benchley;	Network program	'Tallulah Bankhead	'Return of Nick Carter'	Family; Songs of Cen-
9:30 Jack Carson Show;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy, "Tall	tral Europe
9:45 Dennis Morgan	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Like a Queen"	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15 Latin America	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30 Report to Nation;	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air"; music; speaker	Local sports
10:45 Quentin Reynolds	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30 Eileen Farrell;	Fishermen's program	Katharine Hepburn in	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 E. Korngold, com.	Musical program; News	"Philadelphia Story"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Same Time Next Week," by Searle Kramer. Starring Milton Berle and Andrew Billings. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"3 is a Family," a comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge — Faculty concert. Frances Brockman, violinist; Margaret Rohde, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Action in Arabia." George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara, Linda Darnell. 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:40. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial: "No Greater Love." 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15. "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 11:10 a. m., 3:40, 6:05, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lucas. 2:40, 8, 9:20. "Shantytown." 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:10, 9:10.

Metropolitan — "Passage to Marseille." Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 3:50, 6:05, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon, Diana Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Modern—"Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. 10:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 8:38, 9:30. "Dudes Is Pretty People." 9:15 a. m., 12, 3:2, 7:30, 10.

Orpheum—"Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara, Linda Darnell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston — "Lifeboat," Killiam Bendix, Tallulah Bankhead. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:10, 10:05. Stage show: 12:35, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Scollay—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 8.

State—"Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms, Charles Winninger. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—"South American Front," "Chinatown Champs," "Roaring Guns," "South American Sway," "Unusual Occupations No. 2," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telephone—March of Time—"South America," "The Negro Soldier," "Mexican Film Stars," "Animal Antics," "San Francisco's Chinatown," "Digest of World News," color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Higher and Higher," Michele Morgan, Frank Sinatra. 1, 3:35, 6:50, 9:45. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino. 11 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:30. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Rosie the Riveter." 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. "Weekend Pass," Martha Driscoll.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Memphis Belle."
Regent: "None Shall Escape," Alex Knox Marsha Hunt. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Evelyn Ankers.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Keyplan: "All Baba and the 40 Thieves," Maria Montez. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. "Memphis Belle." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Flight of the Memphis Belle."
Coolidge Corner: "Cover Girl," Gene Kelly, Rita Hayworth. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.

Cleveland Circle: "Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves," Maria Montez. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Memphis Belle." 1:40.

Harvard: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Fiesta," A. Ayars. 2, 8.

University: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Casanova in Burlesque." Joe E. Brown. 2, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan. 3:19, 8:11. "So's Your Uncle." 2:08, 7, 9:56.

Park: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Springtime in the Rockies."

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy. 3, 8:45. "March of Time" and selected shorts. 3:30, 8:15.

MALDEN — Granada: "Memphis Belle." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 3:30, 6, 9:10.
Mystic: "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 4:30, 7:30. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 3:30, 7, 10.

Strand: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, Jack Haley. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee.

Maplewood: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Ed. Gwenn. 3:14, 9:16. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 2:02, 5:02, 8:02.

Orpheum: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig.

MAYNARD—Orientia: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Hat Check Girl," Grace McDonald.

Fellows: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Find the Blackmailer."

MELROSE—Melrose: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case."

NATICK—Colonial: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "All Baba and the 40 Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal. 2, 8.
Strand: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard.

2,000 American Planes Again Batter Rail Yards and Airfields in Reich

Continued from Page 1

ground action centers around Loyang. The Chinese have counterattacked south of the city and driven the Japanese back across the Yi Yi River. Another enemy thrust from the northeast also has been stopped.

Fresh Japanese troops are pushing westward, however, in the direction of Iyang, 35 miles south of Loyang. Enemy reinforcements also have been pressed into the fight for the Peiping-Hankow railway as the Japanese prepare to squeeze the remaining 14-mile strip from Chinese possession.

Allied blows against the Japanese rained from the air over Japanese bases in northwestern New Guinea and beyond to the Schouten Islands.

Enemy activity in that area must have indicated offensive preparations, for General MacArthur's fliers have hit the airfield in Biak Island in the Schouten group three times within 24 hours, the third time with Liberators under a fighter cover. Wakdi and Sarmi islands also were hit.

Guam was given its second blasting by land-based planes as air action in the Pacific ranged over a 5,000-mile arc. Targets in the Carolines were pounded for the 48th consecutive day, and the Kuriles were hit again on May 6 in a rare daylight attack.

A dispatch from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in London, Mallory Browne, indicates that the British are still uneasy over the Burma campaign. Allied evacuation of Buthidong has increased current apprehension, even though Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters give assurance that there is no cause for alarm, and tell of local successes in sectors around the Imphal Plain.

On the Russian front, there is little action except at Sevastopol, where the Soviets are stepping up the pressure in a new offensive launched May 7. The Russians are closing in on the besieged city from three directions, and are nearing the famous Malakhov Hill from which the British and French finally forced surrender of the city during the Crimean War in 1855.

By a Staff Artist

Situation in China

Two-pronged black arrow shows where Chinese troops have launched a counterattack against spearheads of the Japanese offensive in Honan Province. White arrow indicates where principal Japanese force continues to advance.

Air Over Europe:

2,000 U. S. Planes Smash Key Points

The United States Air Forces based in Britain hurled 2,000 planes at Europe in the 25th day of the nonstop preinvasion air offensive, smashing at railroads and airdromes in France, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

Railroad yards hit by the heavy bombers were at Liege, Belgium, near the German border, Thiomville, France, north of Metz and in the city of Luxembourg.

An airfield at Thiomville also was attacked along with others at St. Dizier, west of Nancy; Laon-Couvron, and Laon-Athies, northwest of Reims and Laon, all in France and at St. Trond, northwest of Liege and Florennes, near the French border, both in Belgium.

The mighty daylight blows fell on a continent still shuddering under the weight of explosives dumped during the night on railway targets, airfields, and other objectives in France, Belgium, and Germany by RAF bombers striking multiple targets for their third straight night.

The heavy bombers alone probably scattered at least 2,500 tons of explosives over 10 vital targets during the day, with the RAF unloading probably 2,800 tons the previous night.

The American "heavies" returned to the pre-invasion task of ripping up installations not far behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall after two days of deeper penetrations, with Berlin itself the principal target.

Many returning crewmen said flak and fighter opposition were negligible in contrast to May 8. The first airmen back from Belgium said they attacked a night-fighter field at Florennes and reported hits on hangars, runways, and parked planes.

Tremendous aerial activity continued over southeast coastal districts throughout the forenoon, with nearly every type of daylight raider seen in the clear skies over the Channel.

While weather grounded heavy bombers of the Mediterranean Air Force after 72 hours of round-the-clock blows at Balkan communications, the RAF's home-based bombers kept up their nightly pounding of western objectives, softening up enemy defenses preparatory to the coming invasion.

Once more RAF night fliers hit the rail yards at Haine St. Pierre, Belgium, bombed an airfield and seaplane base near Brest and hammered coastal installations in France. They also ranged into Western Germany, striking at Osnabruck and an unidentified objective in the Ruhr.

China:

Chinese Launch Drive at Loyang

Chinese troops have launched a successful counteroffensive south of the Honan Province city of Loyang, which the Japanese have been threatening in a drive pointed at the center of China, and have driven the enemy back across the Yi Yi River, Chinese field dispatches said.

Dispatches from the front said the Japanese had reached a point only six miles south of Loyang after advancing three miles in the previous 24 hours.

The Yi Yi River is a tributary of the Yellow River and is within about seven miles of Loyang.

The Chinese press also reported that the Japanese had attempted to cross the Yellow River from Shansi Province about 45 miles northeast of Loyang during the night of May 3, but asserted the enemy had been wiped out.

There was no indication, however, whether this operation represented an attempt to outflank Loyang and cut off the Chinese garrison or whether it was merely a small-scale patrol thrust.

Other reports from the front, meanwhile, said the Japanese had brought up strong reinforcements along the Peiping-Hankow railway some 65 miles east of Loyang and were making a fresh attempt to drive the Chinese from their last foothold on that line.

At last reports the Chinese-held sector of the railway had been narrowed to about 14 miles.

[A Tokyo radiocast recorded by the Associated Press in London quoted a Japanese communiqué as saying 80,000 Chinese troops had been encircled in Honan Province.]

The Chinese-American wing is continuing air attacks in direct support of Chinese ground operations in Honan, a United States 14th Air Force communiqué said, and American fliers on May 6 bombed an airdrome and Japanese installations at Hankow, shooting down several of 30 Japanese planes that attempted to intercept.

The Chinese announced that tank-spearheaded Japanese troops in a fresh westward push in Honan were driving in the direction of Iyang, a key point 35 miles south of Loyang. Vigorous fighting was reported around Tengfeng, 30 miles southeast of the strategic Lunghai railway town.

U. S. Plane Is First To Fly 100 Missions

By the Associated Press

A United States Medium Bomber Base in Britain, May 9

The Marauder "Mild and Bitter" took part in the bombing of a German airfield in France yesterday and became the first Allied bomber in this "big league" theater to score its hundredth mission.

Several RAF "heavies" have done over 90.

The pilot on its hundredth mission was the pilot of its first—Capt. Paul Shannon, Attica, Kan., who was in on the first Marauder operation in this theater, a low-level attack in May, 1942.

"Mild and Bitter" has carried 166 different men—31 crews—with never a man injured. The only damage it experienced was a dozen flak holes on one mission and a shot-up vertical fin on another occasion.

Burma-India:

News From Front Disturbs London

Mallory Browne, in a special dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from London, reports that there is growing concern in some quarters over the military situation in Burma and on the Indian frontier.

Contrary to earlier erroneous reports, the Japanese have not launched an offensive in the Manipur Hills, but have been engaged by the British in heavy defensive fighting, and Japanese losses have been heavy. Nevertheless, announcement that the Allies have evacuated Buthidong has deepened the uneasiness with which some British military and political observers regard developments in the Asiatic theater.

For example, the military commentator of the Daily Herald, Maj. E. W. Sheppard, states frankly that the situation is not satisfactory. Nearly all the Allied successes, he says, have been defensive, and even admitting that the Japanese have some natural strategic advantages, he believes they have proved themselves to be superior tacticians in the type of fighting which is characteristic of the Burmese terrain.

He pertinently asks why it is stated now that Buthidong has lost all its value, when it was declared to be so important when the British captured it, and concludes that the Arakan operations have, on the whole, been a disappointment.

News from the Indian frontier appears to be somewhat better. There also has been heavy fighting in the Kohima area 60 miles north of Imphal and here also it is stated that Japanese losses were extremely heavy while those of the British were lighter.

In North Burma, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces report a further advance on both sides of the Mogaung Valley.

Viewing the situation as a whole, however, several commentators here express the conviction that the Burma campaigns have been a disappointment.

On the other side of the picture, it is necessary to realize that the British and Americans have had to take a long time to build up their forces in that area and that only recently were they able to assemble sufficient air and land forces to match the Japanese. The official contention is that, considering this bad start and in view of the extremely difficult nature of the terrain, the Burma campaign by no means has been unsatisfactory.

But despite the acknowledged force of these arguments, there is no doubt that the British Parliament before long will demand a complete statement on the Burmese operations and strongly critical debate is in prospect.

Meanwhile, an official communiqué from Southeast Asia headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, reports that Allied troops have advanced in all sectors around the Imphal Plain. But Japanese forces are attacking in the Fort Hertz Valley of Northern Burma, where the Allies are driving for the major enemy base of Myitkyina.

The Japanese attack in the Fort Hertz Valley was reported taking place northwest of Nsopzup, which lies about 35 miles northeast of Myitkyina. Burmese fighting for the Allies were last reported about 45 miles north of Myitkyina.

New Guinea:

Bombs Batter Japanese Bases

Escorted Army 5th Air Force bombers struck devastating blows against Japanese bases along northwestern New Guinea on May 6, and the enemy lost the bulk of his intercepting fighters, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced from Allied Headquaters at New Guinea.

The raids caused extensive damage to airdromes, supply areas, and troop concentrations in the Schouten Islands and in the Wakde Island-Sarmi sector, the strongest enemy holdings immediately to the northwest of captured Hollandia on New Guinea.

The assault upon Mokmer airfield on Biak Island in the Schouten group, 260 miles northwest of Hollandia, was the third within 24 hours, but for the first time the Liberator squadrons had the support of a fighter cover—further testimony to the speed with which the Allies put captured airfields at Hollandia into operation.

The heaviest assault of the day in point of bomb tonnage was made simultaneously against Wakde Island and Sarmi, some 120 miles northwest of Hollandia. Here, a force of 100 heavy and medium bombers dropped 295 tons of explosives on the Sawar airdrome, personnel and supplies at Maffin Bay, and the plantation area south of Sarmi.

Bombers also hit the Aroe Islands and Kaimana at the western end of New Guinea, setting a costal vessel afire, ranged as far east as Rabaul on New Britain, which caught a 53-ton bombing, and attacked the Caroline Islands to the north for the 48th consecutive day.

Pacific:

Guam Pounded By U. S. Bombers

From United States Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor comes announcement of the second pounding of Guam by land-based American bombers and new air blows at the Kuriles and Carolines.

Without loss, Navy and Army Liberators shot down approximately half of the Japanese interceptors, bagging seven, three more probably, and damaging two others.

Truk was bombed again on the night of May 6 by 7th Army Air Force Liberators, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said. Mitchell mediums again attacked Ponape, 440 miles east of Truk.

Liberators of the 13th Air Force bombed two other Japanese bases in the Carolines west of Truk, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced from the Southwest Pacific.

Russia:

Red Army Breaches Sevastopol Line

Two air-supported Russian armies, advancing up to four miles through newly built German fortifications, have breached the main enemy defense belt at Sevastopol and occupied hills dominating that besieged Crimean port, Moscow announced.

More than 4,000 Germans fell in one sector alone as Soviet forces tightened their ring in a smashing offensive that began May 7 after a hail of artillery shells and aerial bombs had shattered the Nazi positions, a radiocast bulletin said.

Driving in from the south, the east, and the north, the Red Army swept the German-Romanian garrison back to the "approaches of Sevastopol," declared the communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

German strong points and villages listed in the communiqué as already in the hands of the Red Army range from 5.5 miles from the battered port on the south down to two and three miles on the east and north.

Within this contracting semicircle remained an Axis garrison of perhaps 25,000 men. Soviet planes, keeping a watchful eye on the westward escape route across the Black Sea to Romania, sank 12 Axis vessels May 6, four of them transports, Moscow said.

The midnight bulletin announced secondary activity in two other sectors—southeast of Stanislawów, in the southeast corner of Poland, where a German infantry battalion was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting; and west of Iasi, in Romania, where an enemy counterattack was thrown back to its starting point.

Italy:

Allied forces have followed a surprise German withdrawal in the mountainous sector of Central Italy near Palena, 25 miles from the Adriatic on the Eighth Army's left flank, it was announced officially from Naples.

A headquarters statement did not make clear how far the enemy had pulled back, but it was said Nazi troops had demolished bridges, houses, and a tunnel as they moved.

The withdrawal occurred near the hamlet of Letto Palena, some two miles northeast of the town of Palena, 11 miles east and southeast of Sulmona, and directly south of the Maiella mountain pass.

On the Fifth Army's main front, the Germans increased the tempo of their shelling south of Cassino's railway station and sent a patrol across a stream to probe Allied positions near San Appolinaire, seven miles south of Cassino.

American guns shelled motor vehicles in the lower Garigliano Valley west of Minturno. It is in this sector that the Germans are said to have evacuated all civilians for a depth of 20 miles. In the same sector, Allied observation posts reported an unexplained explosion near Ausonia.

Yugoslavia:

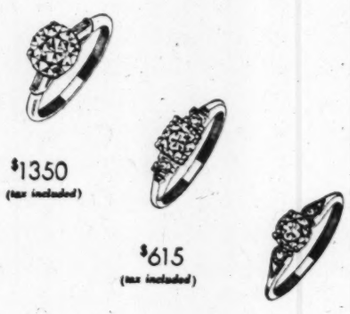
Partisan Forces Recapture Berane

The Yugoslav Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have recaptured Berane in Montenegro after stubborn fighting, a radiocast communiqué, heard in London said.

To the north, a Partisan band plunged into Brodarevo, burning two enemy bases, killing more than 100 of the enemy, and destroying a bridge over the Lim River before withdrawing, the bulletin said.

Marshal Broz announced that his forces also inflicted heavy losses on a German column north of Zagreb, cut the road between Plevlje and Projepolje, and blew up two bridges on the Trieste-Fiume railway line.

Shreve *Solitaires*



$1350 (tax included)
$615 (tax included)
$425 (tax included)

slightly enlarged to show detail

Choice stones, exquisite settings and superb craftsmanship distinguish Shreve solitaire rings. And when you buy at Shreve's, you gain the advantage of our 144 years of experience as diamond merchants and the expert advice of our certified gemologists. Prices of Shreve solitaires, including the 20% Federal Tax, range from $50 upwards.

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

SAVE TIME TIRES BY MAIL

Build up a sizable account in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for use after the war. Safety, plus regular interest. Send post card for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail"; gives all details of easy, convenient savings plan.

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY 1, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

• *Unusual Map Still Available without cost...*

ESSO WAR MAP NO. 2

It's big, it's detailed, it's a combination of two maps you need as you read the battle news or listen to your Esso Reporter radio news broadcast. One map gives you a close-up view of Fortress Europe... the other is an overall picture of the entire global battlefield. It's packed with useful information not ordinarily found on maps offered to the public. To get one, just ask your Esso Dealer. It's yours with his compliments.

ESSO DEALER

Check up on your wear NOW

GET YOUR RADIATOR FIXED!

You need your car for war transportation—don't let radiator trouble put it out of service! Let your Esso Dealer ☐ check the radiator now for signs of winter wear—find and fix hidden damage. Let him ☐ check tires, switch them for longer life. ☐ Drain old oil, put in fresh, clean Esso Motor Oil. ☐ Pep up the battery. ☐ Lubricate chassis to help prevent wear. ☐ Check transmission and differential. This is Spring check-up time—and you owe it to your car to see your Esso Dealer now!

Gasoline powers the attack... don't waste a drop!

Tune in the Esso Reporter for last-minute news

☆ "Sure, we're all short of help these days—and I may need a little more time, but you can depend on me to do these jobs carefully!"

LET YOUR ESSO DEALER DO IT

ESSO DEALER

care saves wear

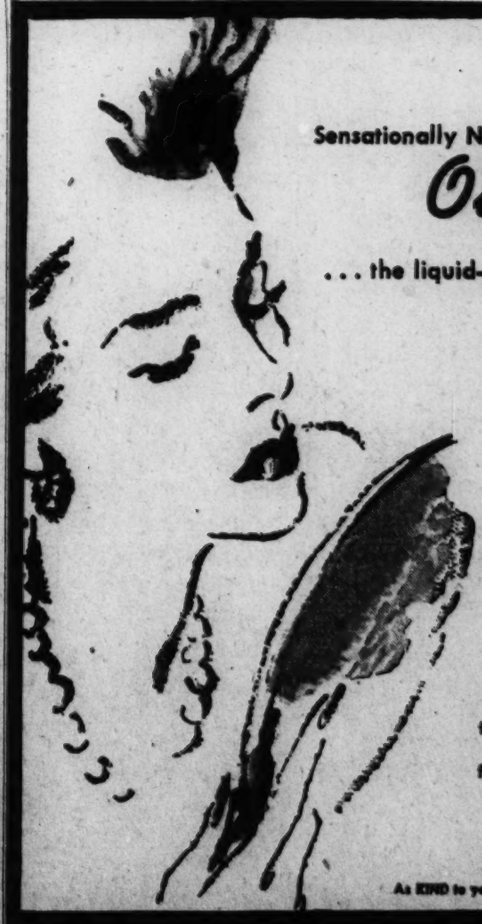
Copr. 1944, Esso Inc.

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Singles from $4; double from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

Sensationally New... from Hollywood comes

Overglo by Westmore

... the liquid-cream foundation make-up



NOT A CAKE—NOT A CREAM
DOES NOT CAUSE DRY SKIN

Overglo has a lanolin and oil base... Does not give an artificial masked appearance... Overglo effectively hides tiny wrinkles, lines, and minor blemishes... Goes on evenly—does not streak. Easy fingertip application—no sponge or cotton needed... Gives you a flawless complexion and a fresh, well-groomed appearance for the day without constant repowdering... Overglo comes in six flattering skin-tinted shades... Economical—one bottle lasts many months. $1.50

At all good stores which sell toilet goods.

As KIND to your skin as it is FLATTERING to your complexion

Japan Shifts Asian Plan To Need of Ruling China

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Additional evidence of a major revision in Japanese war strategy is contained in Tokyo home radiocasts of the last few weeks. All signs point to a further intensification of the land war in China and consolidation of Japan's position in its "inner fortress" for a long defensive fight.

This bears out the forecast of the Chinese Ambassador, Wei Tao-ming, made on his return to Washington from Chungking at the end of April, that this will be the "hardest year of the war" for China.

The following developments point toward this new orientation:

1. The Kwantung Army clique is firmly in the saddle in Tokyo since the reorganization of the high Army and Navy commands following the raid on Truk and neighboring islands. This group, headed by Premier Hideki Tojo, has always believed in the necessity of conquering China to make Japan's position secure. Expansion southward by sea was the Navy's pet project, and the Admirals have lost face greatly in the last two years.

2. The scarcity of Japanese defenders at Aitape and Hollandia, New Guinea, indicates Tojo's unwillingness, or inability because of shipping losses, to risk further constriction of military manpower in defending the southern outposts of Japan's new empire. Tojo's home propagandists are much more concerned with the danger of "a direct counterattack [by Admiral Nimitz] through to the China continent" and the establishment of new Allied bases in China.

Burma Drive Stressed

3. Great military as well as propaganda stress has been placed on the fighting on the India-Burma frontier. The Japanese-controlled Batavia Radio said: "The Japanese action in India is not an isolated action, but part of a complex of matters to cut off permanently Chungking and the Chungking forces from all supplies coming from abroad. Manipur is not the end, but the beginning, of large-scale Japanese operations of the Asiatic continent. Wait and see."

4. The new Japanese drive in Honan Province, though ignored on the Japanese Home radio during the first two weeks is showing increased strength. Too early in the year to be merely a crop-raiding expedition, it apparently is seen as a means of consolidating Japan's position in North China; or at most, at providing a basis for a blow at Chungking itself.

5. Simultaneously, Japanese propagandists are waging an all-out offensive to undermine the morale of Free China. The puppet Nanking government of Wang Ching-wei is known to be campaigning with unprecedented fervor for a negotiated peace, on the assumption that China's economic and political weaknesses may make it receptive.

Tokyo Radio also plays up all Allied criticism of China—criticism to which the Chinese are most sensitive, judging from the recent statements of Dr. Sun Fo and other high officials. Even the liberal Kuomintang paper Ta Kung Pao was impelled to editorialize, "We wish to tell this to our Allies, that without China's resistance Japan could never be crushed, and after the war, without China's co-operation there could be no peace in the Far East." Such evidences of dissension among the United Nations are immediately seized upon by Tokyo Radio without with great glee.

6. Finally, the Japanese home radio seems to be preparing the people for a concentrated effort to develop the military and economic strength of the so-called inner fortress region. This is in line with the remark of one high Japanese military official before the war that "Manchukuo" had become the "center of gravity" of the Japanese Empire. Some Far Eastern experts in Washington expect the Kwantung Army to go on resisting there until the bitter end—even after the home islands have fallen.

Northern Resources

A Tokyo radiocast in Japanese on April 26, made available by the Office of War Information, said: "In view of the importance of the Northern Sphere, embracing Korea, Manchukuo, North China, and Inner Mongolia, the Government is accelerating the development of the northern resources . . . In view of the Pacific War developments, which call for a great number of ships, the Northern Sphere offers boundless hopes toward the successful prosecution of the war."

The same commentary mentioned three recent events as showing the great importance attached to the "Northern Sphere" by the Tojo Government: (1) the recent inspection tour of North China and Inner Mongolia by Vice-Minister Yamamoto of the Greater East Asia Ministry; (2) the inspection of the Empire's railroad system by Administrative Inspector Yamashita; and (3) the consideration of the suspension of economic controls between Japan and Manchuria.

The economic importance of the "Northern Sphere" is well known. Tokyo Radio says that its iron ore production is now half that of Japan proper; it produces a major portion of the Empire's coal; production of alumina and such rare but essential metals as molybdenum is several times that of the home islands; and Korea, Manchuria and China are shipping food to Japan.

(On May 3 Domei news agency reported that Japanese mineral production was far behind the quotas set for 1943. Iron ore was 89 per cent of the quota; iron sand ore, 60 per cent; chromium, 72 per cent; and tungsten, 94 per cent. Manganese ore alone topped the quota by 2 per cent.)

Rail Lines Strengthened

Says Tokyo Radio, "A greater part of the iron ore, coal, light metals, rare metals, salt, grains and cotton . . . is being shipped to Japan via southern Korean, North China, and Manchurian railroads. From Southern Korea, it is just a matter of utilizing a few ships in crossing the narrow Korean Straits to Japan. . . . The Government, therefore, has been actively strengthening the rail transportation system and enlarging the ports of Southern Korea."

Perhaps in order to allay reported unrest in Korea, Japan has raised the wages of Korean civil servants and has opened a strong propaganda campaign to rally the people of that country. On May 2, Tokyo Radio reported that Governor-General Kuniaki Koiso left by plane for Tokyo "to report on the status of affairs" in Korea.

An indication that disorders may have occurred in Manchuria as well as Korea was contained in another Tokyo radiocast, May 1, which disclosed that the "Manchukuoan" Ministry of Justice is drawing up a "wartime special penal law" which will apply to "all types of uprisings," and especially to "those which which check increased production or hamper the bolstering of national strength and cause riots among the people."

Hidden Power

Camouflage Hides Locomotive

Camouflage makes this look like a boxcar, but actually it is a powerful American-built Whitcomb diesel-electric locomotive.

Locomotives Hide at Front In 'Boxcars'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 — Harmless-looking "boxcars" being transported to the battle fronts in Europe actually are a vitally important cog in the military machines in Iran, North Africa, and Italy.

Underneath their drab disguises hum the powerful engines of Whitcomb diesel-electric locomotives built by a subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works here.

These locomotives, camouflaged from the eyes of enemy planes, are designed for continental tunnel clearances, although they are used in large numbers as all-purpose locomotives.

Production at the Baldwin Locomotive Works has been stepped up from 92 in March, 1943, to 130 in March, 1944, and an increased number is scheduled each month for the remainder of the year. Ralph Kelly, President of Baldwin, believes that an even greater output can be handled in 1945 if necessary.

Recent production for export includes steam locomotives with track gauges ranging all the way from three feet for Alaska; three feet, six inches for Australia, and four feet, 8½ inches for Iran, up to five-feet, six-inch gauge for India.

Specialists Send Message to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y., May 9 — The story of Hamilton College's Army Specialized Training Program language and area course recently concluded is being messaged to the French Underground.

Gandhi's Release Called 'Gesture of Conciliation'

NEW DELHI, India, May 9 (AP)—A group of Moslem political leaders declared yesterday that Mohandas K. Gandhi's release from imprisonment has presented an opportunity for immediate settlement of Hindu and Moslem differences and renewed their demand for the independence of India.

They asserted in a resolution, the "formation of a National Government is no longer a political issue but has become a firstrate military question." Both Hindus and Moslems were urged to renew efforts to reach an agreement in which the aspirations of both could be realized.

The group represents a section of Moslems outside President Mohammed Ali Jinnah's All-India Moslem League.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 8—It would be a mistake to attach any definite political significance to Mohandas K. Gandhi's release from detention by the British Government, since it is officially declared to be due solely to his health.

It is certain, nevertheless, that the gesture will have a softening and conciliatory effect on Nationalist feeling.

The Hindustan Times of which Mr. Gandhi's son is Managing Editor says today: "Though belated it is the right gesture. As both in this country and outside, it has been the universally expressed desire that there should be no further delay in releasing Mahatma Gandhi, the Government's action in responding to this desire will give widespread satisfaction."

After referring to the anxiety felt as to disquieting reports about Mr. Gandhi's health, the paper concludes: "But though the communiqué said that the decision has been taken purely on medical grounds, we permit ourselves to hope that this marks a change of spirit, a change which may show the way to understanding and good will."

Whatever may be said of Mr. Gandhi's merits or demerits as a practical statesman, it is the conviction of political observers that he will unquestionably stand out in history as a great and unique figure, his international influence being probably even more important than his role as a shaper of India's destiny.

The message said: "At the time of Mr. Gandhi's fast a year ago many detached observers felt there was much to be said for releasing him. On the other hand, it was appreciated that the element of moral coercion involved in the fast, Mr. Gandhi's militant dialectics on the point of disturbances contained in the Gandhi-Linlithgow correspondence, and the unwise arguments and tone employed by some advocates of release made such a course difficult. The Government of India ran a great risk in the line of action adopted, as no one realized better than some of those responsible for enforcing it."

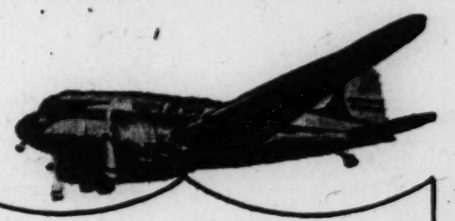
Huge Gas Mileage Saved by States

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration reported a reduction in 1943 of almost 330,000,000 miles in state government official automobile travel.

The agency said that this saving as compared with mileage in 1941, amounts to conservation of about 22,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 44,000 tires, approximately 5,500 automobiles and $15,000,000.

The report is based on surveys of the mileage conservation programs of 42 states and the District of Columbia surveys in the six other states are not complete.

New Hampshire with a 64 per cent reduction, topped 13 states which achieved a goal of at least a 40 per cent cut.



CALL
UNITED AIR LINES
FOR TRAVEL INFORMATION
Mainliner Schedules to Cleveland, Chicago
Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Portland, Seattle

UNITED AIR LINES
Boston - - - 18 Providence St., Hubbard 1881
New York - - - 80 E. 42nd St., Murray Hill 2-7300
Washington - 1 K Street between 15th and 16th
808 15th St. N. W.—Republic 5656

Greeks Aim to Unify Parties In Final Fight Against Nazis

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 9 — The crucial question of whether the Greeks inside and outside Greece will be able to submerge rivalries between the Republicans, Royalists, and Nationalists, and unite against the Germans is the fundamental issue before the imminent Greek political conference in the Middle East at which delegates from inside Greece have been summoned to choose a genuine coalition government of national unity.

[The London Radio said it was expected that the conference would begin next week and that between 20 and 30 delegates would attend.]

Success or failure of this conference may determine to some degree whether the Greek armed forces can figure in future Allied military calculations, whether Greece will be able to receive its full share of Balkan relief and whether it can avoid a postwar holocaust such as ravaged Hungary after the first World War.

As evidenced by a message of encouragement from Prime Minister Winston Churchill, George Papandreou, the new Greek Premier, carries with him to the conference strong support from the British Government in his announced effort to form a coalition regime embracing all parties and patriot bands of Greece.

Abilities Known

His name and reputed abilities were not unknown in the highest circles before he emerged from Greece to become Premier 10 days later, and it would not be surprising to observers here to see him emerge as Premier of the new coalition government.

The majority of the conference delegates emerging from Greece are expected to represent the leftist persuasion of the E. A. M. and offspring of the Political Committee of National Liberation. They will be men of strong opinions, able tactics, and armed with an attractive Socialist platform.

Whoever is chairman of the conference must himself possess the prestige of the most liberal view, must have stepped lately from Greek soil, must be untouched by Royalist connections, and must evince determination to put nothing ahead of achieving unity of the armed forces inside and outside Greece.

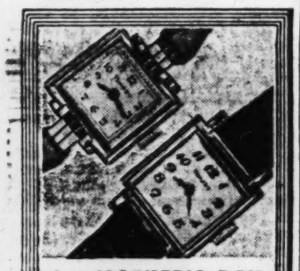
Mr. Papandreou, a Socialist himself, is Premier because of the belief in highest quarters that he possesses these qualifications in greater degree than his predecessors. He has produced an eight-point program of his intentions, but whether estimate of his abilities is correct will be determined by the conference itself.

Need For Unity

The aftermath of the mutiny of the Greek Army and Navy forces underlines the desperate need for Greek unity. While according to official communiqués, the mutineers have been disarmed, nevertheless the mere laying down of arms obviously does not end the disaffection in the armed forces.

The establishment of the coalition regime, composed largely of patriots from Greece, it is hoped in highest circles, will satisfy all but professional agitators and they may be weeded out in the near future.

It is hoped that the issue of the Monarchy versus the Republic can be avoided at the conference, since the King, the Premier, and Prime Minister Churchill have all urged its postponement until elections can be held after the war and the Greeks have been assured there is no intention to force the King on them. Premier Papandreou himself has stated that he believes the battle between the Nationalists and Leftists is today more crucial inside the homeland.



For MOTHER'S DAY
No gift more appreciated than a beautiful accurate timekeeper from TIME MART.
14 Kt. solid gold non-magnetic 17 jewels...$55.
Gold filled non-magnetic 17 jewels.....$37.50
Fully Guaranteed Federal tax 10%
FREE! Send for Brochure showing additional attractive watches for men and women.
Mail and phone orders receive prompt attention. PL 3-9284. Write Dept. JM.
Time Mart
425 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

CIRCUS TICKETS
FREE
To War Bond Buyers
Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey is giving the entire performance May 23 and a limited number of seats at each subsequent performance to war bond buyers. Tax will be collected on all but opening night tickets. Bonds dated May 1 or later will be honored at the
RETAIL TRADE BOARD
CIRCUS TICKET BOOTH
on Boston Common
(top of West Street)
BUY A BOND FROM ANY RETAIL TRADE BOARD STORE
Quantity limited—buy now to avoid disappointment. No more than six tickets to anyone.

The Army rolls on RUBBER
—Rubber that's made with Soap!

WITHOUT RUBBER, our planes couldn't land, our tanks couldn't roll and our big guns couldn't move. The farmer's tractor would rust in the shed, and the war worker couldn't get to work.

Real rubber is rare. But miracles are being performed by our rubber and oil companies—and important work is being done by our *soap companies*—to bring the output of synthetic rubber up to the nation's needs.

The work of the rubber and oil companies is familiar to all, but the soapmaker's part may come to you as a great surprise.

Soap plays a vital part in the manufacture of rubber. It is the material which is depended upon for emulsifying the butadiene, the styrene, and other things that help make synthetic "stretch." Over 30 pounds of soap go into making the tires for a good-sized truck. It takes 10 pounds to "shoe" a Jeep!

So today, at Procter & Gamble, we are making soap for synthetic rubber as well as for every other use. We are doing all a soapmaker can do to help win the war. All our plants are at the service of the nation as they have been, in war and peace, for 107 years.

BY THE PROCESS OF "POLYMERIZATION," the chemicals, butadiene and styrene, are converted into Buna-S synthetic rubber. To make the process successful, all the ingredients must be kept in close contact with each other. Chemists call this step "emulsification." The material they are depending on to help bring about "emulsification" is soap!

LONG BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, Procter & Gamble chemists were working on soaps used in making rubber. They succeeded in developing the first satisfactory soap for making Buna-S synthetic rubber. And today man-made rubber is helping to save American lives all over the face of the globe. It goes into a long list of military and naval necessities—from rafts to adhesive tape, from raincoats to gas masks.

SOAP IS A STRATEGIC MATERIAL—don't waste a sliver! Upon soap, the cleanliness and health of the Home Front depend. Soap has many industrial uses, too. Uncle Sam's mushrooming synthetic rubber industry, for instance, uses over 100,000,000 pounds of soap a year!

TIRE MAKERS HAVE LONG USED SOAP. Since the days of the flivver jokes, soap has coated molds in which tires are made. Thus, soap is needed for processing natural rubber as well as synthetic.

SOAP is a TOOL of PEACE and a WEAPON of WAR

Procter & Gamble

IVORY • CAMAY • OXYDOL • IVORY SNOW • DUZ • LAVA • CRISCO • DREFT • TIDE • DREFT • IVORY FLAKES • P AND G SOAP

Allies Not to Rush Land Drives

Continued from Page 1

benefits derived from the hammering—hasn't made such satisfactory reading.

That, however, is the half that matters most.

When the two parts are treated separately—as they are for publicity purposes—assessments are apt to need a regrettable degree of adjustment afterward.

This happened spectacularly in the case of Cassino. The air forces told the story of their attack upon this strong point immediately after it happened.

The impression that the record-breaking statistics and vivid reports by participants left the American and British public believing that Cassino as a military obstacle had ceased to exist.

The Army couldn't tell its story until some days later. When it could it was a very different one—it was one of extremely effective and continued German resistance in Cassino—resistance that has continued from the day heavy bombers pounded the key point on March 15—a matter of two months next Wednesday.

It isn't suggested that the air forces' prompt and efficient publicity services said anything that wasn't true. But what they said was said so promptly that its meaning in terms of military advantage could only be guessed at by commentators. And the guesses were wrong.

Assault Upon Germany

Meanwhile, a far greater aerial onslaught is being carried on against Germany and the occupied countries of western Europe. The story of this bombing is being told promptly and dramatically.

But it is earnestly hoped that when the second half of this narrative comes to be told as the armies move forward to cash in on what the airmen have done, the history of Cassino will not be repeated.

There is evidence that the lessons of Cassino have not gone unheeded. The Allies intend to see that sufficient time is devoted to preliminary aerial bombardment. They hope that estimates of damage will not be overassessed. And they are on guard against starting military operations too soon for any reasons which, in themselves, are not strictly military ones.

Though main stress has been laid latterly on the spectacular aspect of this effort emanating from Britain a great contribution has been and is being made from the Mediterranean area where, according to American Maj. Gen. John E. Cannon, commander of the 1st tactical air force, the Allies have achieved "not just superiority but complete supremacy."

Profiting by this and despite intermittent bad weather, records have been established in the past month for the number of machines flown and tonnages of bombs dropped by aircraft, ranging all the way from the Italian battlefront to the main centers of the Balkans.

The story of these raids is being told from day to day in the record of the greatest air battles in history—a major aggressive effort designed to facilitate the task of the armies when the time comes.

But assumptions as to what extent they have facilitated them already are best deferred, it is felt—until the second half of the story discloses the progress the Allied armies are able to make as a result of it.

There are various unascertainable factors in the case, not the least of them being the extent of the effectiveness of German dispersal and the rapidity with which German repair gangs can make good the damage on supply lines and extemporise road links between the two extremities of each break on railways.

Quick Repair Work

Experience has shown that they work fast and ingeniously. The Germans are making increased efforts now to meet the challenge such as offered by some 4,000 sorties flown by the Allied Mediterranean air forces in the 48 hours ending on the morning of May 7.

In that period German flak and fighter opposition accounted for 38 Allied aircraft—at least 16 heavy bombers—against 42 Axis fighters shot down.

Simultaneously with the assault on Luftwaffe production on the ground the Allies are seeking to bring up German aircraft into the skies to destroy them there.

In this connection 12 RAF Spitfires had high speed and conclusive success over Italy May 7. They met a formation of 18 German Messerschmitts and shot down nine of them in the space of four minutes.

But the Germans are seen to be playing a canny game with their air force, taken altogether, in these days, and generalizations as to the speed with which it is disappearing need viewing with some caution.

Air Invasion

Continued from Page 1

is convinced the battle for France will be fought entirely by air.

German newspapers also recognize that air power will play a far larger part in the coming summer's fighting than anticipated only a few weeks ago. It will be more than an auxiliary against lines of communication, as originally seen, at the time of the attacks on the Atlantic Wall and now is discussed as of equal importance and requiring equal defensive measures.

German detachments are seen in French towns where they never were previously garrisoned. The air has made every section of France a possible point of invasion. In the southern zone, Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel on his recent inspection, ordered garrisoning and digging in against air-borne invaders from the Mediterranean far into the Alps and Auvergne.

This leaves without German garrisons only the south center remnant of France, nominally under Vichy control but actually in control of the Army of Resistance in the maquis. It is reported from Vichy that the Germans about occupy that section, too, and that French Chief of State Philippe Pétain is about to move to Versailles in new identification of his interests with Berlin.

American Bombers in Action

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Austrian Plane Factory Hit

A formation of B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force flies on, leaving a hail of bombs on the important German aircraft factory at Weiner Neustadt, south of Vienna, Austria. Returning crews reported hits on the target, a large production center for Messerschmitt single-engined fighter planes.

'P-Bar' Is 'Flighty' Lady And the Pet of Her Crew

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in Britain

A UNITED STATES 8TH AIR-FORCE LIBERATOR STATION IN ENGLAND, May 9—They probably will call her "The Crusader" or something flossy like that when she completes her goal of 60 missions, but until then, her crew of 10 has decided to call her nothing at all.

Meanwhile, this big typical four-engined bomber crowded with fighting power and stuffed with bombs has a pet and very private name of her own known to her loving pilot and adoring six-man ground crew which devotes to her every minute of its working day. Let me whisper it. She's "P-Bar," from her technical insignia. Sometimes they call her the "P-Bar Peter."

'P-Bar' Is a Lady

The "P-Bar" is a lady. She has a personality of her own. Every member of the crew is aware of it. They know when she's out of sorts or riding high. They know when she kicks at her controls. They know how proud she is that their skill has made her "lead" plane round which the rest of the formation fits and which sets the pattern for bomb dropping. The crew believes that "P-Bar" shows her spite when she's not in the "lead" position and may even jam her bomb doors.

Some of the bomber people who don't fly Liberators call them squat and ugly. Flying Fortress crews talk about Liberators as "plain Janes" or four-engine class. But their supporters loyally assert they have a greater range and higher speed at their own level and bigger bomb loads than the "Forts." At any rate, the crew of "P-Bar" doesn't think of her as a Liberator.

Led Raid on Gotha Works

She's the ship that led the raid on the Gotha works deep in Germany when, in lead position, she unleashed her formation's pattern of bombs that caught 128 enemy planes on the ground and from photographs showed that every bomb hit within a 2,000-foot circle from 23,000 feet.

Boast about her? Who wouldn't boast about a plane with 51 bombs painted on her side, each representing a mission, that limped back from Münster on two engines, that took part in that famous initial duel with the Luftwaffe over the North Sea when her raw crew showed its stuff.

It's the private dream of every one of them that some day they may fly her back to the States in triumph. Maybe after that 60th mission.

One thing about "P-Bar" is her independence. Once she's delivered her bomb load, she practically flies herself home, the pilot declares. She'll sulk if not treated properly. She's been so since she came here, her crew avers, practically straight off the assembly line. Her story is the story of the arrival of modern Liberators at this front.

For example, when this particular unit took the air, there was only one mission completed in the first month. That was early fall of a year ago. Now the unit has done two mission in one day. Not long ago, "P-Bar" and others took off within two hours after an "alert." Only a few months before that, preparations for the same mission would have taken all night.

Many a time, "P-Bar" has come back proudly wearing her flak holes. She's flown amazing distances and come within sight at one time or another of Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, and Poland. Berlin has known her more than once. Each 500-pound bomb dropped was named for a girl nominated by one of her crew.

Maze of Instruments

I scrambled up into her nose and waist and discovered for myself what a mass of machinery a bomber is. What a complex of instruments and how little thought is given to crew comfort!

Four out of 10 of her crew are married, their age averages 23, and they include Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jew. Capt. James A. Ziccarelli, bombardier, was born in Italy; Staff Sergeant Lawrence Turner, tail gunner, from ancestral Turners Point, Mo.; Harry Sikoff, left-hand gunner, is called "the Russian" because of his origin. There you have these curious United States in miniature. Lieut. M. M. Planche, navigator, is from Brooklyn and it's reported he writes to his wife each night. Capt. J. J. Reade of Point Marion, Pa., is called "Pop" because of his "extreme" age—30.

No Set Routine

These brave young men have no set routine for eating and sleeping in these days of terrific bombing.

At 3 o'clock they're called for a mission, and the cook rewards them with a rarity—fresh eggs. Briefing is long and careful. Then comes special dressing for the trip from the skin out, for they'll be out in subzero weather. Fleece-lined coats, boots, electrically heated clothing, flak suits, "Mae West" life jackets, and parachute. Then come a truck ride, the roar of motors, disentangling of head sets and oxygen lines, the start down the runway, the exhilaration of that solitary instant which nobody can put into words when wheels leave pavements and man takes wings.

There are important moments that follow—when they meet their fighter escort, when "Jerries" perhaps tangle with them, when flak is hardest, and then, at the target, absolute interphone silence as the plane's automatic controls take over for the run, and finally the slanting cascade of the bomb load in space.

That's "P-Bar." Yes, sir, she's a lady. It's round her personality and their own teamwork that these 10 crewmates have become brothers of the skies.

Allies Plan Invasion 'Surprise'

Continued from Page 1

contact with our main effort. That will produce the major crisis of the invasion. The Germans first will attempt to drive our main force back into the sea. Failing that they will attempt to impose a stalemate on that force similar to the stalemate now prevailing in Italy. If that effort succeeds, we would be forced into a repetition of trench warfare after the fashion of World War I.

Thus there will be a whole series of crises.

First, getting ashore; second, overcoming local reserve forces; third, meeting and holding the counterattack of the Germany army of maneuver, and fourth, preventing that encounter from leading to a stalemate.

Probable Progression

How soon any one of these critical periods will come is entirely speculative. One can't say, "watch for the fourth day" or the "tenth day" or any other particular day. But one can say: "watch for the progression from each one of these four stages to the next."

The best hope of the Germans is to impose a statlemate on us before we can get a large army ashore in an area big enough for maneuver. We need depth and port facilities for that. We eventually can put more force ashore than Marshal Rommel has at his disposal. But can we get ashore and deployed in time? If we can, and if we can whip Marshal Rommel's army of maneuver of about 20 divisions in the first big battle, then the war can end very quickly. But the main thing will be to keep the momentum going.

Berlin's 'Wall Street' Hit Hard by Allied Bombers

Continued from Page 1

center, completely destroying it. The Dresdenerbank owned a new building near the Reichsbank into which some departments moved. Others moved to emergency stations.

The destruction of the Commerzbank means the loss of legal documents on big trials which have been running for years. However, most of the important things were in underground safes where they were not injured.

The bank's foreign exchange department was knocked out, but it is working again at another place. The personnel department with all its records was destroyed, but new records are being built up again by questioning employees.

The extent of damage among local branch banks of Berlin can be seen from a typical example of the Commerzbank. It has 50 branches in Berlin, of which 10 were destroyed.

The Reichsbank clearing department, through which money is transferred between big German banks, was put out of commission for a time, but is functioning again.

Since destruction of the Reichsbank would have been the most serious blow to the German financial system, it is thought probable that it has had time to place its most vital documents and departments into positions of relative safety—possibly in the Harz mountain region or Saxony.

Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economy and President of the Reichsbank, boasted in a recent radio speech that the business of the Reichsbank was not interrupted for five minutes even after the worst attacks, that money and credit trading was maintained in Berlin despite the attacks, and would be maintained throughout the war and especially in the coming peacetime.

Though admitting that the blow to Berlin's banking section was not fatal to the Reich's finance, bankers here who know Dr. Funk as more of a Nazi than a financier, do not share his optimism about the future of German finance. Likewise, German bankers here in talk with their colleagues are gloomy about Germany's financial future.

The Bank der Deutschen Arbeit—practically a state-controlled fiduciary agent of the Labor Front—which serves Hitler's social organizations as well as handling payments to bombed-outers, was not destroyed.

For the most part, the eyewitnesses say, the safes of Berlin's banks, which contained most of the vital documents, were not destroyed or injured except in Moabit where water got into the safe of one branch of the Commerzbank.

In many cases several days passed before bank employees could get down under the ruins to dig out the safes. Meanwhile money was paid out to clients "on good faith," or on basis of his bankbook or other personal records.

The system of double bookkeeping has been a lifesaver for the banks.

Many of the banks had already closed some of their branches before the big attack, due to shortage of help caused by total mobilization, and the great rationalization campaign launched by Dr. Funk.

Though fully under the thumb of the state, Germany's banks are still nominally in private possession. Each bank has an emergency station where employees gather after a raid. Each department has an emergency room where work is theoretically supposed to be resumed immediately, though in practice there often is a few days' delay.

On each destroyed bank there was a sign telling where business was to be resumed. No firm in Berlin had to suffer any very great delay before drawing money for pay checks, though bank employees had to work overtime to master the rush of business.

Poles in Soviet Retain National Character

Continued from Page 1

line to the detriment of the country's interests.

They also appeared incensed over the arrest of men and officers of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' Army for expressing sympathy with the Polish Army in Russia, and asked why Britain and America did not force their release.

[Note: The official attitude of the Russian Government has been highly critical of the Polish forces in the Middle East, under General Anders, who nominally draws his authority from the exile regime. The Russians have sponsored not only their own Polish forces under General Berling, but also a Russian-directed underground.]

But there appears no personal animus between the Poles now in battle array in the Ukraine and those of different political complexion in the Middle East. As one soldier expressed it:

"They are our brothers and we should like to be united in the common struggle."

They also felt that while some elements in the Polish Government in Exile in London were totally unacceptable and should be barred from postwar Poland, others would be welcome.

Regarding the kind of political and economic setup they wanted in postwar Poland, their answers were quite unanimous, if rather general. Thus the formula of a strong democratic and independent Poland was on the tip of everyone's tongue.

But for the most part they were rather vague as to the type of democratic system beyond that it should provide freedom of speech, press, religion, and no Fascist parties should be permitted.

One man said Poland should become as much as possible like America.

They were invariably specific on one point—demand for sweeping agrarian reform that would break up huge estates and distribute the land to those who tilled it. But at the same time some of the Polish troops were most emphatic in specifying no "collectivization!"

There was a general consensus that while big monopolies should be nationalized, small industry and business should be left in private hands.

While Polish soldiers expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and the Red Army for assistance being extended to them, they stressed that the Soviet Union must not interfere in Polish internal affairs and that the future of the Soviet-Polish foreign relations would depend on the fulfilment of Soviet promises in this connection. The widest variety of opinions we encountered were on the Polish-Russian boundary question. The men were generally agreed that Poland should be permitted to expand westward and northward—receiving the extended coastline of East Prussia as well as entire Silesia and Pomerania, at Germany's expense.

They also declared that with mutal good will the problem of the Soviet-Polish boundary could be settled, but views as to where this boundary should run conflicted.

One man declared for a prewar boundary, others said the Curzon Line was acceptable—there was general approval of the principal of population transfers and all expressed the determination to move to Poland even if their homes happened to be in districts now a part of Russia.

Special Group to Investigate Desertions From Polish Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9 — The Polish National Council's decision to set up a special commission to investigate desertions from the Polish Army and to gather evidence of anti-Semitism, is the result of general British protests against what has been interpreted here as racial discrimination which is incompatible with democratic standards in this country.

The new commission will consist of six members, two of which are Jewish members of the National Council and one representative from each of the four main political parties in Poland, namely: Peasant, Socialist, National, and Christian Democratic Parties.

This is a political commission which is as it should be, since the reasons behind the desertions were political, wherefore a military commission is not suitable. Access to all documents concerning cases and the courtmartial evidence will be strictly confidential, assuring witnesses of personal security.

The facts appear to be these. There have been two occasions in which Jews deserted from the Polish Army in Britain, first on Jan. 11 and 12, when 68 deserted, and on Feb. 21 and 22, when the number was 134.

Part of Polish Units

All the deserters belonged to Polish armored units stationed in different parts of Scotland. After some British-Polish exchanges, both groups of deserters were allowed to transfer to the British Army, but the Polish Minister of National Defense issued an order on March 13 that any further desertions would be severely dealt with according to Polish military law. At the same time the special commission to investigate charges of anti-Semitism was established.

On March 19 and 20, 24 Jewish and 28 Polish soldiers from South America of White Russian and Ukrainian origin [from Scotland] went to London and refused to return to their unit. They were summoned to appear before a Polist courtmartial in Scotland during the week of April 17 to 22.

According to Polish comment, the trial resulted in a majority of the cases being given low sentences. One deserted received two years' imprisonment, 10 were sentenced to one year and some months, and the remaining 10 changed to the lowest penalty of one year, the rest having returned to their units.

The defending counsel was a Jewish private in the Polish Army who was a widely known barrister before the war in Poland.

Comment Withheld

Comment upon this whole affair must be withheld until the findings of this commission. What, however, is clear is that the affair is unfortunate and has come at an unfortunate moment and that it greatly harms the Polish cause in the public eye just when Poland's troubles have become a plaything of international politics.

Simultaneously, however, it is felt that should anti-Semitism be established and punishment inflicted, then the Polish action is a misuse of powers granted by British authorities to the Polish Government and final authority for the proper use of these rests with the British Government which allocated them.

For this reason the British Parliament is much concerned with the whole matter as recent debate showed.

Woman Marine Gets Post As Munitions Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C., May 9—The first woman Marine to hold such a position and one of the first women to have such an assignment in the armed forces, Second Lieut. Julia Adelaide Reynolds of Beatrice, Neb., is camp munitions officer here.

Considered unusually adept with firearms, she has charge of receiving, storing and issuing the munitions flowing through Camp Lejeune, advanced training center for Marines.

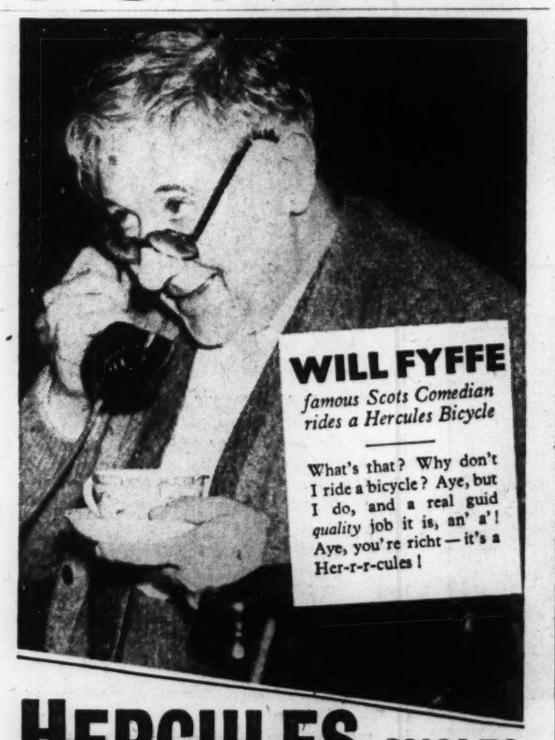
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

Explore Schofields of Leeds
and enjoy the thrills of the very latest fashions and the wide facilities of a modern store that offers quality in all things—to wear, to use, and (in the restaurant) to eat!
SCHOFIELDS (LEEDS) LTD.
THE HEADROW LEEDS 1
TEL. 30111

For more than a century HAMMOND'S have been NOTED FOR WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

PEOPLE SAY THAT BINNS STORES ARE WONDERFUL SHOPPING CENTRES—even in Wartime!
SUNDERLAND
DARLINGTON
MIDDLESBRO.
NEWCASTLE on TYNE
W. HARTLEPOOL
SOUTH SHIELDS
CARLISLE
DUMFRIES
EDINBURGH


WILL FYFFE
famous Scots Comedian rides a Hercules Bicycle
What's that? Why don't I ride a bicycle? Aye, but I do, and a real guid *quality* job it is, an' a'! Aye, you're richt—it's a Her-r-r-cules!
HERCULES CYCLES
THE HERCULES CYCLE & MOTOR CO. LTD. · Aston · Birmingham

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper.
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

SWANSEA, WALES
INSULATING CONTRACTORS
BERNARD HASTIE & CO.
— SWANSEA —
ENQUIRIES INVITED
LONDON OFFICE: BROADWAY CHAMBERS HAMMERSMITH, W. 6
SHEET METAL WORKERS

The name synonymous with successful gardening—
Bees
Seeds • Roses Plants, etc.
Nurseries (1,000 acres) Sealand, Chester
Head Office: Bees Ltd., Mill St., Liverpool.

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
Navana LTD
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
73, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

RAINCOATS for Women & Children
Now is the time to buy a Lady's or Child's Raincoat, while our stocks—and your coupons—are able to cope with demand.

KENDALL Umbrellas
It's also agood time to have your old Umbrella repaired or recovered. New ones are scarce—and likely to be.
45 Branches in England and Wales

Restaurants
ENGLAND
LONDON
33, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
PRIMROSE TEA ROOMS
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Open Sundays and Holidays
Continental Pastries
Speciality:
Three-course Luncheon or Dinner 2/-
Open from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m. Tel. Bayswater 3194
CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE Phone SLO. 8547
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
EVERYTHING HOME-MADE

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books, and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

Come or Write to the BOOKSHOP off BOND STREET
To be abreast with Today's Books. See them in profusion here.
★ For Presents: Bibles and Books in Beautiful Bindings.
★ Books for Children.
★ Prompt Attention to Post Orders.
BOOKS TRUSLOVE & HANSON BOOKS
Booksellers & Stationers
14a, Clifford Street (New Bond Street), London, W. 1
Only a few minutes from Piccadilly.

LONDON, S. W., WIMBLEDON
COOTE & CO LTD.
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
60 HIGH STREET
WIMBLEDON COMMON
S. W. 19
Tel. Wimbledon 6251-2

W. H. HAYNES Ltd.
THE "CHINTZ" SHOP
24, 25 and 26 Spring Street, Paddington
London, W. 2, England
Period Furnishings and Decorations and exclusive materials of all types, many reproduced from original documents on view.
Schemes and Suggestions Submitted
Close to Paddington G. W. R. Station
Telephone: Paddington 8278 (2 lines)

Congress Aims on Big Role In All U. S. Postwar Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—Congressional determination to participate in all postwar economic, military, and foreign policies particularly those involving Lend-Lease settlements characterized the extension yesterday by the Senate of the Lend-Lease program for another year, 63-1.

Though critical of certain accounting and administrative practices of Lend-Lease, Senate concern was centered more over ways and means of making sure that the President could not commit the United States in any Lend-Lease settlements without the specific approval of the Senate. The House has already passed the bill.

The almost unanimous vote by which the Senate finally approved Lend-Lease extension is adequate proof that that body quite thoroughly approves of the policy of aiding our Allies and helping ourselves by lend-leasing them weapons and food.

Start Looking Ahead

It is only that now with the war's outcome certain and the war's end forseeable, the Senate as well as the House have started looking ahead, determined that when Lend-Lease is finally wound up it will only be done with their approval. It is but the reassertion by an increasingly confident Congress of its rights as a coequal arm of the Government.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan was responsible for the qualifying amendment that now throws the measure back to a joint House-Senate conference. The House had previously insisted that the President could not make any final Lend-Lease settlement without Congressional approval. The Senate tightened that provision to make it include any Lend-Lease settlement whether final or not.

The lone dissenter in the Senate was William Langer (R) of North Dakota, although C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois severely attacked the Administration of Lend-Lease, charging that nearly $63,000,000,000 had gone for Lend-Lease instead of the $22,600,000,000 figure given by Leo T. Crowley, who as Foreign Economic Administrator handles Lend-Lease.

Figures Updated

Senator Brooks arrived at his figure by updating the $22,600,000,000 which was as of the first of March this year by $2,000,000,000 more and then claiming that the Army and Navy had transferred about $36,000,000,000 of their appropriations for Lend-Lease purposes and that the Maritime Commission had lent $2,000,000,000 worth of ships.

During the debate Senators revived demands that the United States acquire permanent title to the Caribbean bases that were leased from Great Britain for 99 years ago in the 50 overage destroyer deal.

Despite Prime Minister Winston Churchill's blunt refusal to cede such bases and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's comment that that problem was one for our great grandchildren not for us to settle, many Congressmen feel that permanent title should be obtained now. Chairman Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of the Foreign Relations Committee favors their acquisition but not necessarily now. "At the proper time," he said, "these bases will be acquired."

Lend-Lease Figures

Mr. Crowley, appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month when extension of the Lend-Lease Act was being considered offered the following figures on Lend-Lease aid as of Feb. 29, 1944:

Lend-Lease aid accounts for 14 per cent of total war costs.

		P.C.
Military items	$12,200,000,000	54
Industrial items	4,800,000,000	21
Foodstuffs, etc.	2,800,000,000	12
Services rendered	2,800,000,000	13

Distribution of Lend-Lease exports:

	P.C.
United Kingdom	42.2
U. S. S. R.	27.6
Africa, Middle East, Mediterranean	14.9
China, India, New Zealand, Australia	11.3
Latin America	.8
Other areas	3.2

Servicemen Favor Dewey and Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)—Philadelphia's servicemen, like its civilians, voted overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as the preferred Presidential candidates of their respective parties in Pennsylvania's April 25 primaries.

The vote of 275 Democrats and 477 Republicans, tabulated yesterday, showed that all but eight of the Democrats favored President Roosevelt, while Governor Dewey led the Republican list with 92 votes.

President Roosevelt received 18 votes in the Republican write-in poll, putting him in third place in that party.

Stassen Bars Hero Role In Campaign Pictures

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Supporters of Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen for the Republican Presidential nomination said last night he had told them he was opposed to being played up as "a Navy hero" and that they would not distribute campaign pictures of him in uniform.

Commander Stassen, a former Governor of Minnesota, has been on active duty in the Pacific.

Fourth Term Predicted At N. Y. Dinner

Continued from Page 1

the utterances of its leaders, cannot be given another opportunity to destroy or confuse the hope of mankind that we will have both victory and peace in the great war that is now reaching its climax. . . .

"Whatever may be the purely personal desires of the President, the Democrats of the United States and millions of other Americans will demand that a great historical process be completed without interruption. And despite the malicious whispers to the contrary, I can assure you that the President is fit and ready for the fight."

Dewey Record Attacked

In this first formal recognition by persons in the Democratic high command of Dewey precedence in the opposition picture came from Mr. Hannegan, but with Senator Barkley no less unmistakably in his reference to "a coy, demure, unannounced, but palpitating candidate for President."

The Dewey record on foreign affairs was focus of the dual attack, and Senator Barkley asserted that "it might be well for some of these ambitious governors to do a little cramming on American history between now and next November.

Mr. Hannegan, denouncing opposition "obstructionism" in the prewar period, specifically attacked Governor Dewey's "great lack of comprehension" of the "delicate problems that will arise among nations." He declared him to be a fence-straddler and man of no vision, "who copies down the answers on his little slate after the examination is all over."

Senator Barkley likewise lauded President Roosevelt's work in the war and the impress of Roosevelt leadership on the progress in armament and defense, declaring that "even those who are most critical and most partisan will concede that this organization, this concentration, this transformation and the magnificent results which have flowed from them took place under the guidance of a Democratic Administration, headed by a Democratic President chosen for the task by the people in a free election.

"We cannot afford to allow the controversies and disunity growing out of a nation-wide election to retard by a single item or moment the momentum which we are gathering and shall soon display," he said

Lewis' Letter to Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—John L. Lewis' letter to William Green was addressed also to members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The text follows:

Press reports reveal that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has again, with characteristic servility to the Roosevelt Administration, failed to take affirmative action with respect to the pending application for reaffiliation by the United Mine Workers of America, dated May 17, 1943.

Solely with the desire to make a contribution toward the constructive unification of American labor, the United Mine Workers of America, a year ago, filed its application for reaffiliation with your council. Throughout this period of a year the majority of the members of your executive council have lacked the courage to either vote "yes" or vote "no" on the question of acceptance. Instead they have constantly muttered and mumbled and indulged in fearsome incantations over the fallacious and hoary question of jurisdictional rights. It is an amazing exhibition of base hypocrisy approximating moral turpitude.

It is, of course, publicly known that certain members of the executive council have been given imperative instructions to refuse admittance of the United Mine Workers of America to the American Federation of Labor by the New Deal politicians who are opposed, for political reasons, to unity in the ranks of labor. This is a continuance of the opposition of the New Deal managers as exemplified when the United Mine Workers of America proposed merger of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. in February, 1942.

Every well informed person in Washington knows the identity of the New Deal executives and the members of its palace guard, as well as the identity of the individual members of the executive council who from time to time during the last year have clandestinely counseled together to insure the consummation of their shameful plans to betray the interests of the men and women of labor. The members of the executive council by their dishonorable intrigue have permitted the American Federation of Labor to become the puppet of a political organization, and, in fact, to achieve the status of a political company union.

Will you please, without further procrastination or hypocrisy return to the United Mine Workers of America the application for reaffiliation dated May 17, 1943, together with check for per capita tax which accompanied the application?

Group for MacArthur To Persist in Work

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The MacArthur National Associates, an organization with headquarters here, backing Gen. Douglas MacArthur for President, said yesterday it would continue to advocate the General's candidacy despite his announcement that he would not accept the nomination.

A statement issued in behalf of Ormsby McHarg, Chairman of the group, said, "We feel if enough people want him nominated, he will be nominated, and that under those circumstances he will recognize it as his duty to the nation to accept."

Mr. McHarg, an Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor during the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt, has said his organization has no connection with any other group, such as the National Association of MacArthur-for-President Clubs, which were founded in Chicago.

Evansville Hands It Out

Wide World

Indiana City's Heart Is Big

Servicemen and women on trains nearing Evansville welcome the call, "Next stop, Evansville," because the fame of the city has emanated from nearly a million men and women who have tasted its hospitality while en route to some post of duty. Every train passing through, the city stops there for from 20 to 45 minutes, while Red Cross canteen workers on duty 24 hours a day see to it that all men and women in uniform have hot drinks or cold milk, sandwiches, doughnuts, cookies, and fruit. This has been going on since June, 1942, and promises to continue to go on till the war is over.

NLRB Ruling Under Study By Foremen

DETROIT, May 9 (AP)—Striking war plant foremen today studied a decision of the National Labor Relations Board which protects them against discrimination for union membership but at the same time denies recognition of a foremen's union as a bargaining agency.

The N. L. R. B. handed down its verdict yesterday, and the Foremen's Association of America planned a mass meeting this week of 3,200 strikers to discuss it. Twelve war plants are affected by the strike. The foremen have demanded recognition of their union, and independent organization.

Officials here of the Foreman's Association hailed the decision as a step toward clearing the way for the War Labor Board to assume jurisdiction in the dispute.

A statement from the F. A. A. said its National President, Robert H. Keys, "read into the decision a desire by the N. L. R. B. for management to bargain voluntarily with foremen and predicted that failure to do so would hasten the reversal of the Maryland dry dock decision."

That decision was reaffirmed by the N. L. R. B. in ruling that a foremen's union could not be recognized as an appropriate bargaining unit.

Foremen as well as nonsupervisory employees cannot be discharged for union activities, the Board held. The foremen, however, would have no recourse to the N. L. R. B. if the employer refused to negotiate or enforce a contract with them, an N. L. R. B. spokesman said in pointing out that bargaining would be voluntary on the employer's part.

Lewis Cancels A. F. of L. Bid; Looked On as Labor 'Lone Wolf'

Continued from Page 1

trade union groups, political parties, and individuals has been so kaleidoscopic as to make dizzy, if fascinating, reading.

He has been for and against President Roosevelt—and is now against him.

He has been for and against William Green — and is now against him.

He has been for and against the A. F. of L.—and is now against it.

He has been for and against Philip Murray.

He has been for and against the C. I. O.

He has been for and against Wendell L. Willkie—and is now against him.

He has been for and against Messrs. Hutcheson, Woll, Hillman, and others.

He has been for and against the Republican and Democratic parties—and is now against both of them.

Sales Value at Minimum

The prospect now is that Mr. Lewis will be without a presidential candidate to support and without a political party with which to attempt to align his United Mine Workers in the 1944 election.

He has given ample evidence that he would not support President Roosevelt and there is little chance that his support, even if available, would be accepted by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Perhaps the most galling fact to Mr. Lewis is that his political backing is no longer wanted and therefore reaches a new low in sales value. Governor Dewey has already described Mr. Lewis as "dangerous and ambitious" and has called his District 50 as "a desperate scheme of a frustrated man whose previous effort to fasten himself and his views on the American people has been repudiated."

Mr. Lewis will be able to cast one vote in the coming election, but it is unlikely that he will be able to influence many more.

Roosevelt Gains Missouri Vote Pledge

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 9 (AP)—Missouri Democrats yesterday pledged their 32 national convention votes to President Roosevelt and elected Robert E. Hannegan, National Democratic Chairman, as Missouri's National Democratic Committeeman.

By unanimous vote, the Democratic state convention instructed its delegates to the national convention in Chicago July 19 to vote as a unit for the nomination of the President for a fourth term. Mr. Hannegan, former Chairman of the St. Louis City Committee, who recently left his post as Commissioner of Internal Revenue to become national party Chairman, succeeds James P. Aylward of Kansas City as National Committeeman. Mr. Hannegan's name was the only one presented.

Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles of Lexington was chosen National Committeewoman to succeed Mrs. Lawrence McDaniel of St. Louis, winning an easy victory in the nominating committee and unanimous election on the convention floor.

The difficulty of serving new foods to the same old man

YOU CAN LEAD a husband to nutrition . . . but can you make him eat?

Today, this question looms large in most American households.

You're being urged to serve more nutritious meals. And you're faced with shortages of familiar foods . . . you're being asked to serve new things, "alternate" foods and "substitute" dishes.

Yet the inescapable fact remains—nutrition or no nutrition, your man won't eat if the food doesn't taste good.

We, at Good Housekeeping, have long recognized that palatability and nutrition *must* go hand in hand. That's why we make batch after batch of edibles and try them on people with all sorts of appetite quirks. Hearty eaters, finicky eaters, gourmets, fuss-budgets—we feed them all—and make copious notes on their likes and dislikes.

The G. I. cook knows dehydrated foods such as vegetables, milk, and eggs. We are studying these foods in order to give you accurate information about them when they are available.

Take soy flour, for instance

Here's a new idea, a flour so rich in protein that it is an economical supplement to protein foods such as eggs, fish, cheese, meat, milk, and poultry. The average woman wants to try it, but she wonders: "Do I use it just as I'd use wheat flour? In desserts, gravies, and soups as well as in bread, waffles, and cakes? How much do I need? Can I really use it to extend a meat loaf?"

Patiently, we've tried mixtures all the way from 6% to 50%—searching for just the ideal combination of soy flour and white to suit the flavor and texture of different dishes, to suit the taste of different palates.

We did all this in order that the information we print about the use of soy flour should be of the utmost practical value to you.

This extensive research is typical. Indeed, we have even gone so far as to grow our own crops, in order to try out new foods before they reach the market. For example . . .

Ever hear of a vegetable called tampala?

In many a Victory garden this year there will thrive a hardy new green called tampala.

Realizing that our readers would want to know all about this new food and how to prepare it, we got some tampala seeds and planted them last year. We watered and carefully tended our special crop.

When the greens were fully ripe we picked a goodly mess and brought them to Good Housekeeping laboratories.

Here we analyzed tampala, and checked its nutritional values, especially vitamin C.

Then we cooked it in a variety of ways and tried it on our Taste Squad.

From them we learned which ways of preparing it were most appealing to the greatest number of people.

When you are ready to serve this interesting new vegetable, Good Housekeeping will be able to tell you the most appetizing ways to prepare it.

These are the lengths to which we go to deserve your full confidence.

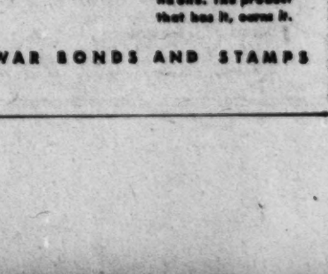
Toward that end we employ scientists, research workers, laboratory technicians, and home economists. The painstaking work these people do in your behalf reflects itself in the articles you find in the pages of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

To earn your continued faith

It is our intention to speak only of what we ourselves have investigated, to eliminate guesswork and fantasy, to give you information you can rely upon—always.

This intention we try to carry out on every page of Good Housekeeping Magazine, editorial or advertising. We express it now in this pledge to you, a pledge we shall make so long as Good Housekeeping is printed:

That at no time, and not for any reason, or any profit, will any page of Good Housekeeping—editorial or advertising—trade unfairly on your trust.



We think a recipe should please as many different palates as possible. So you'll find old and young, men and women, Northerners and Southerners on our Taste Squad.

Good Housekeeping prints reports on new foods only when they can be bought in your neck of the woods regularly. We also study changing trends in the national food supply to keep you informed.

Good Housekeeping

The Homemakers' Bureau of Standards

We give this seal to no one. The product that has it, earns it.

FOR VICTORY ★ BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EFFECTIVE SPEECH

Now, in your own home, you can pursue the recorded course of

ELISABETH von HESSE

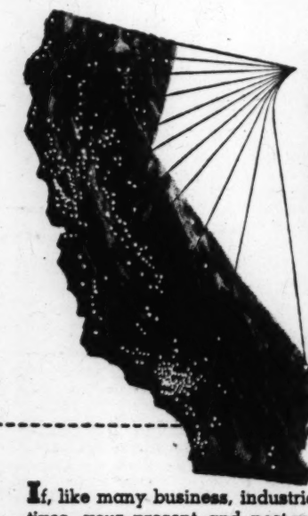
in Power and Personality through EFFECTIVE SPEECH

A unique, simple method of training for poise, self-confidence, success.

Write or phone for FREE Book

Call for FREE Demonstration

LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE



300 POINTS TO CONSIDER IF YOUR PLANS INCLUDE CALIFORNIA

If, like many business, industrial, and banking executives, your present and post-war thinking takes into account the rich market of California, consider this:

In more than 300 cities and towns of this State Bank of America has complete banking offices serving the surrounding areas. This California-wide bank affords you an intimate, on-the-spot representation which one corporation executive recently described as "unique and invaluable".

We think, after you have all the facts, that you might agree with him. Your inquiry is invited.

CAPITAL FUNDS . $ 166,384,994.51
DEPOSITS . . . 3,498,153,209.87
RESOURCES . . 3,697,912,474.78
(As of December 31, 1943)

California's statewide bank

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

Main offices in two reserve cities of California . . . San Francisco - Los Angeles

The Home Forum

"They shall inherit"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS came to rouse and to raise men from their belief in and fear of evil as a powerful reality. He came to teach God's all-power, and his great healings detached all claims of evil from those ready for the blessings he bestowed. The Master's life proved the truth of his assertion (Matthew 5:5), "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

It was Jesus' very meekness or humility that gave him his might. He exhibited neither pride nor self-importance in his mission and power. On the other hand, there was nothing downtrodden or abased in his attitude. In true humility, which acknowledged only the power and everpresence of God, divine Life and Love, he declared (John 14:30), "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." It was his very ability at all times to detach the sense of evil from any experience and to admit the all-power and presence of God, good, that enabled him to calm the angry waves at a word, to raise the palsied sinner to health and dominion, and to give to the blind and deaf such a clear discernment and perception of man made in the image of God, good, that their necessary faculties were instantly restored.

* * *

This same Christly inspiration is inherent in the pure teachings of Christian Science. Spiritual power, gained only as true meekness is won, is enabling thousands to prove their exemption from sickness and deprivation, sin, and slavery to evil beliefs. This Christly power results, as in the Master's day, from realizing man's oneness with God, with all that is good, harmonious, and permanent. In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 1), "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity."

True meekness frees from cruelty and injustice, want and disease. The inspired interpretation of man's spiritual nature, and the understanding of God as the only Life and Mind controlling and governing man, brings freedom and joy. Humility which acknowledges all power to be vested in God, and which produces true teachableness, is a mental attitude that frequently produces instantaneous healing.

How fruitless it is to endeavor by means of material might, subtle propaganda, or evil devices to conquer a world. The "earth" which the Master said the meek would inherit, does not consist of material riches or lands, prestige or power, the desire for which has caused so many human conflicts. No, the "earth" thus promised is the infinite, illimitable good bestowed by God alone. These riches are permanent, and can neither be bought nor taken from another. They are gained by learning to know God as Jesus knew Him, and by using that knowledge to overcome all claims of evil.

* * *

One day, the writer, heavy-hearted because of what appeared to be the continued injustice of another, struggled with the willful desire to make him see how wrong he was and change his attitude. Suddenly there flashed into her thought that wondrous promise of Christ Jesus quoted above. Like a floodlight in the mental darkness shone the words, "The meek shall inherit the earth." Calming and comforting came the knowledge that she must change her erroneous sense of God's child, and correct in her own thinking the belief that injustice was a reality to be meted out by one and imposed upon another. As she began to realize that only God can control the man of God's creating—and there is no other man—her sense of wrong diminished until it disappeared. When she saw that God's man can be governed only by a true sense of goodness and strength, and allowed these truths to claim her entire attention, the necessary change took place in the other.

How clear then is our duty to cultivate meekness, that quality of thought which rests in the truth that man is the full expression of God's being, and imparts the might which handles every claim of evil and masters it as unreal. Through the clarity of humility's vision, we are able to discern the right step to take in every experience, the right word to speak in every conversation, and to behold the true man—the man of Love's creating—in every place. How wondrous, indeed, are the joy and peace which come with meekness! Their healing power is irresistible.

* * *

Speaking of this gracious mental attitude, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224): "A higher and more practical Christianity, demonstrating justice and meeting the needs of mortals in sickness and in health, stands at the door of this age, knocking for admission. Will you open or close the door upon this angel visitant, who cometh in the quiet of meekness, as he came of old to the patriarch at noonday?" Oh, let us open wide our mental doors to this "angel visitant," for its acceptance is essential to real progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of healing and liberation, which are for all to understand and use, is given in

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This great book, which after many hundreds of editions continues to be in increasing world-wide demand, can be had in the attractive Library Edition at $3,* and in other editions at this and other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent free on request.

*In U.S.A. currency.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — In the Collection of the Earl Spencer

GEORGIANA, COUNTESS SPENCER, AND HER DAUGHTER, LADY GEORGIANA SPENCER:
A Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds

PERHAPS THE English school of portraiture is the only one which has fully recorded the beauty of woman. The Venetians put stately ladies on canvas, but only occasionally do their women charm. Compared with English portraits, the most vivid of the Venetians are sleepy odalisques, unmoved and unseeing, in spite of their magnificent picturesqueness.

North of the Alps, no artist even suggested beauty until well into the seventeenth century. Mary Stuart has to be taken on trust, as do the women of the Valois. No Dutch painter ever managed to reflect more than comeliness. It was Vandyck, at the Court of Charles I, who gave the first hint of an artist's power to combine realism with art.

This was to become the most popular gift of that most splendidly decorative of British painters, Sir Joshua Reynolds. No painter had a greater horror of the stereotyped, or more successfully avoided it. Sir Joshua produced the largest number of portraits ever to come from a single pair of hands; their variety is truly amazing. Each canvas is the result of a real act of invention, of a renewed effort of design. The portrait of Georgiana, Countess Spencer, and her daughter, Georgiana, the future Duchess of Devonshire, is one of a brilliant series of family portraits painted by Sir Joshua for the Spencer family, all still hanging at Althorp, Northamptonshire.

The immensely wealthy John Spencer secretly married nineteen-year-old Margaret Georgiana Poyntz on the day following his coming of age. It was at Althorp, after tea on December 20, 1755, when five hundred guests were celebrating the birthday occasion, that nine people stole from the ballroom, one by one, and met together in the dressing-room of Lady Cowper, John Spencer's mother. After the wedding, they reappeared singly in the ballroom and resumed dancing.

The marriage was announced to their guests on Christmas day. Then the young couple returned to London in a magnificent procession, almost royal in its splendor, of three coaches each with six horses and accompanied by two hundred uniformed horsemen. Country folk in the villages, through which this colorful retinue clattered, were vastly alarmed. They locked themselves indoors after loudly proclaiming to their neighbors that "the invasion has come," being fully convinced that the Young Pretender and the King of France had arrived.

The Spencers appeared at the Court of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in Leicester House, on the following Sunday, immediately after the morning service. The bride wore diamonds worth £100,000 and was carried in a new sedan chair gleaming with gold leaf and lined with white satin. A black page walked in front and three superbly liveried footmen behind. Her husband—he was created an earl in 1765—and her mother preceded her in two other sedan chairs, each accompanied by three footmen wearing the Spencer livery.

Is it to be wondered at that Sir Joshua's portraits convey a sense of richness and splendor befitting such sumptuous days?

G. B. H.

"De skulle arve"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

KRISTUS JESUS kom for at opvække og at opløfte Menneskene fra deres Tro paa og deres Frygt for, at det onde er en mægtig Virkelighed. Han kom for at lære os om Guds Almagt, og hans store Helbredelser løste dem, der var rede til at modtage de Velsignelser, som han skænkede, fra alle det ondes Krav. Mesterens Liv beviste Sandheden af hans Erklæring (Matthæus-Evangeliet 5:5): "Salige ere de sagtmodige, thi de skulle arve Jorden."

Det var selve Jesu Sagtmodighed eller Ydmyghed, der gav ham hans Magt. Han fremviste hverken Stolthed eller Selv-Vigtighed i sin Gerning og sin Magt, Paa den anden Side var der heller ikke noget undertrykt eller fornedrende i hans Holdning. I sand Ydmyghed, der kun erkendte Guds, det guddommelige Livs og den guddommelige Kærligheds Magt og Allestedsnærværelse, erklærede han (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:30): "Denne Verdens Fyrste kommer, og han har slet intet i mig." Det var selve hans Evne til til alle Tider at adskille Bevidstheden om det onde fra en hvilken som helst Erfaring, og til at indrømme Guds, det godes, Almagt og Nærværelse, der gjorde ham i Stand til at stille den oprørte Sø med et Ord, at opreise den værkbrudne Synder til Sundhed og Magt, og til at give de blinde og døve en saa klar Opfattelse og Forstaaelse af Mennesket, der er skabt i Guds, det godes, Billede, at deres nødvendige Evner øjeblikkelig blev genvundet.

* * *

Denne samme Kristus-lige Inspiration er uadskillelig fra Kristen Videnskabs rene Lære. Aandelig Magt, der kun kan opnaas, eftersom sand Sagtmodighed bliver vundet, sætter Tusinder i Stand til at bevise deres Immunitet overfor Sygdom og Tab, og overfor Synd og Trældom under onde Forestillinger. Denne Kristus-lige Magt er, ligesom paa Mesterens Tid, Resultatet af Forstaaelsen af Menneskets Enhed med Gud, med alt der er godt, harmonisk og varigt. I sin Bog, *Miscellaneous Writings*, skriver Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab (S. 1): "Ydmyghed sætter en i Stand til at opnaa en højere Erkendelse af Guddommen."

Sand Sagtmodighed frigør os fra Grusomhed og Uretfærdighed og fra Mangel og Sygdom. Den inspirerede Fortolkning af Menneskets aandelige Natur, og Forstaaelsen af Gud som det eneste Liv og Sind, der kontrollerer og styrer Mennesket, bringer Frihed og Glæde. Den Ydmyghed, som erkender, at al Magt er fæstet i Gud, og som frembringer sand Lærenemhed, er en mental Indstilling, som ofte frembringer øjeblikkelig Helbredelse.

Hvor frugtesløst er det ikke at forsøge at erobre en Verden ved Hjælp af materiel Magt, snedig Propaganda eller onde Planer. "Jorden", som Mesteren sagde, at de sagtmodige vilde arve, bestaar ikke af materielle Rigdomme eller Jordegods, af Anseelse eller Magt, for Opnaaelsen af hvilke der er blevet udkæmpet saa mange menneskelige Kampe. Nej, "Jorden", der saaledes blev lovet, er det uendelige, ubegrænsede gode, som Gud alene skænker. Disse Rigdomme er varige og kan hverken købes eller tages fra en anden. De opnaas ved, at man lærer Gud at kende, som Jesus kendte Ham, og ved at man benytter denne Kundskab til at overvinde alle det ondes Krav.

* * *

Denne Artikels Forfatterinde, der var nedtrykt paa Grund af en andens tilsyneladende vedblivende Uretfærdighed, kæmpede en Dag med det egensindige Ønske om at faa ham til at indse, hvor han tog fejl, og til at forandre sin Holdning. Pludselig kom hun i Tanke om det vidunderlige Løfte, som Kristus Jesus gav, og som er gengivet oven for. Ligesom et Lyshav midt i det mentale Mørke skinnede Ordene frem: "De sagtmodige skulle arve Jorden." Beroligende og trøstende kom Forstaaelsen af, at hun maatte forandre sin vildfarende Opfattelse af Guds Barn, og rette den Forestilling i sin egen Tanke, at Uretfærdighed var en Virkelighed, der kunde uddeles af een og paaføres en anden. Som hun begyndte at forstaa, at kun Gud kan kontrollere det Menneske, som Han har skabt—og der findes intet andet Menneske—formindskedes hendes Følelse af Uret, indtil den helt forsvandt. Da hun saa, at Guds Menneske kun kan styres af en sand Opfattelse af Godhed og Styrke, og lod disse Sandheder optage hendes ganske Opmærksomhed, fandt den nødvendige Forandring Sted i den anden.

Hvor klar er da ikke vor Pligt til at opelske Sagtmodighed, den Tankens Kvalitet, som hviler i den Sandhed, at Mennesket er det fulde Udtryk for Guds Væren, og som tildeler den Magt, der behandler ethvert af det ondes Krav, og som behersker det som værende uvirkeligt. Gennem Klarheden af Ydmyghedens Vision er vi i Stand til at se det rigtige Skridt, vi skal tage i enhver Erfaring, det rette Ord, vi skal sige i enhver Konversation, og til overalt at se det sande Menneske—Mennesket, som Kærligheden har skabt. Hvor vidunderlig er i Sandhed ikke den Glæde og Fred, som kommer med Sagtmodighed! Deres helbredende Magt er uimodstaaelig.

* * *

Idet Mrs. Eddy forklarer denne attraaværdige mentale Holdning, skriver hun i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 224): "En højere og mere praktisk Kristendom, som demonstrerer Retfærdighed og stiller de dødeliges Behov i Sygdom og i Sundhed, staar ved Døren til vor Tid og banker paa for at blive lukket ind. Vil du aabne eller lukke Døren for denne Engel, som kommer til dig, kommer i Sagtmodighedens Stilhed, som han i fordums Dage kom ved Middagstide til Patriarken?" Aah, lad os aabne vore mentale Døre paa vid Gab for denne "Engel, der kommer til os", for vor Modtagelse af den er af væsentlig Betydning for virkelig Fremgang.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Poppies on the Ridge Route

A burning fire consumes the hills:
It runs and races and radiantly fills
The little lowlands and the higher ridges;
It crowds to the road and close to the bridges,
This fire of poppies that races by
Is blended with lupines blue as the sky.

LEONA BISHOP MEALEY

We Live in a Suburb

WE LIVE IN A suburb and like it.

I am well aware that Suburbia has been cried down as petty and self-absorbed. Suburbanites are interested in small matters, their view is limited by what their neighbors have and do and wear, they lack wide and stimulating contacts; and, worse than all else, they don't care. Suburbia is the seedbed of prejudice, reaction, materialism, and keeping-up-with-the-Joneses. It is not the setting for the abundant life.

That is a statement of the case against the suburbs, as the more intellectual urbanites put it. Others merely say that the suburbs are too far away from shops, restaurants, theaters, and beauty parlors; and that, anyway, riding in a crowded bus or street car twice a day is an abomination.

* * *

Even our big dictionary is hard on persons who live on the fringes of a city and helps define suburbanism by a quotation that came out of the past, as a "low humor, not tinctured with urbanity; fitted to the tastes of inferior people who usually reside in suburbs." Did someone mention prejudice? There still are city-dwellers who can't forget that prefix *sub* in suburban, with its implication of something second-rate.

On the other hand, there are persons who choose to retire to the country and from their secret fastnesses send out occasional writings, to tell how happy man can be in unspoiled nature, environed by hills and fields and mud. There is much to be said for that view, too.

* * *

Fortunately, there is room in our land for city-dwellers and country-dwellers, and also for those who, like Optimus and me, think we really have succeeded in having our cake and eating it. We, like several million other Americans, have captured the best of city and country by living where there is a mixture of town and field. We cheerfully endure even the hazards of transportation for the sake of what we look upon as advantages, both ponderable and imponderable, in suburban life.

A long time ago, Optimus and I acquired a handkerchief-sized lot in a comely town seven miles from a large city. We built our little brown house literally on a rock, for the whole hill on which we live is a huge crag, partially covered with earth and continually giving off small fragments of itself, chiefly in our garden.

* * *

We laid out the garden, for which we still cherish dreams. We reared our sons, made our friends, climbed our hill from summer-sultry streets to pleasant coolness, crept down that hill glazed with winter ice. We have dug, watered, and repaired. We have settled into a community, have voted, visited, argued, known the agitations of civic interest. We have heard hoot-owls in winter, hylas in the spring, the neighbors' radios in summer, and in autumn the beating of neighbors' rugs calling us also to duty.

We like it. We would not change for a steam-heated apartment, two minutes from a subway station, or a hundred-and-fifty-year-old farmhouse on a dirt road; though we are not so prejudiced as to deny the advantages of the one or the charm of the other.

* * *

About the charge of littleness in suburban life, I will not argue. Country and city mice debated even in my schools days. Now, if I were to defend that "strange twilight zone that is neither country nor city," I should find myself under attack from two sides. I will simply say that it is the little things that we like, some of them, perhaps, not so little in their implications. We like our small house, separated from all others by its scrap of lawn and garden. We like our half-dozen trees, and all the others we can see that belong to our neighbors. We like neighborhood life with its friendly concern in what happens to one another; and our small part in the inclusive life of the community. We like birds, dogs, cats—bits of this and that, inherited or accumulated within the house, and outside the house the tricky promise of next year's garden—the three rows of tomato plants and the eight currant bushes, the chats across the stone-wall—the sounds, and the silences, and a chance to be ourselves in a place safeguarded by a communal sense of social responsibility.

Self-absorption—self-satisfaction? Yes, these are pitfalls in suburban life, but whether one slips into them or not is largely a matter of temperament. The fact is that a certain amount of astringent public opinion, of which most suburbanites are pretty well aware, serves as a good antidote to undue self-satisfaction.

* * *

Suburban life has not had the poets of country life. Nor anyone to write about it as city-lovers have written of the lights and the sky-line, the mighty buildings and the throb of humanity in a great metropolis. But, when Christopher Morley, as a suburbanite, sought to celebrate his kind of existence, he found nothing short of a celestial comparison:

"Heaven is not built of country seats
But little queer suburban streets."

* * *

I admit changes now, even on our hill. Nothing, anywhere, is quite as it used to be. Outwardly, the hill looks about as it used to, except a little emptier. It is the way we watch for the postman that indicates the changes within. Inside some of the houses, things are different.

Of course, we mean to preserve the familiar aspects of home against the time when the heart, as well as the face, of things will be the same. Meanwhile, we count over chuckles that are pleasant memories and the joys that continue.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Morning

Morning comes
light level with eyes:
morning—
a spider web
catching its dew and birds.

Oh, I have felt morning
ache in the throat
round as a swollen bud;
heard my breath still
to sound
that left no other space.

Morning—that hour
when every bird sings!

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

At the Penny Reading

THE PENNY READING was a form of entertainment already out of date in most places; but at Candleford Green it was still going strong in the 'nineties. For it the schoolroom was lent, free of charge, "By kind permission of the Managers," as stated upon the handbills, and the pennies taken at the door paid for heating and light. It was a popular as well as an inexpensive entertainment. Everybody went; whole families together, and all agreed that the excitement of going out after dark, carrying lanterns, and sitting in a warm room with rows and rows of other people, was well worth the sum of one penny, apart from the entertainment provided.

The star turn was given by an old gentleman from a neighbouring village, who, in his youth, had heard Dickens read his own works in public and aimed at reproducing in his own rendering the expression and mannerisms of the master.

Old Mr. Greenwood put a tremendous amount of nervous energy into his reading. His features expressed as much as his voice, and his free hand was never still, and if the falsetto of his female characters sometimes rose to a screech, his facetious young men were almost too slyly humorous, and some of his listeners felt embarrassed when the deep, low voice he kept for pathetic passages broke and he had to pause to wipe away real tears, his rendering still had an authentic ring which to Dickens lovers was, as the villagers said about other items, "well worth listening to." . . .

They showed so much interest that one would naturally have expected them to get Dickens's books, of which there were several in the Parish Library, to read for themselves. But, with a very few exceptions, they did not, for, although they liked to listen, they were not readers. They were waiting, a public ready-made, for the wireless and the cinema.—From "Candleford Green," by FLORA THOMPSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Fifty Years of the Portraitists

ALL THE great names in the history of British painting appear in the long reign of George III. . . . It was the fashion for young gentlemen, before settling down to a life of ease, to take the Grand Tour; that is, to ramble through France to Italy, absorbing culture on the way and collecting pictures at bargain prices. They were particularly fond of Venetian pictures, as was natural in young men of aristocratic pretensions; and, on their return, gave their support to native artists who would paint the gentry of England in the refined and charming style of the Venetian masters. The Royal Academy, the bulwark of British painting, was founded, with Sir Joshua Reynolds, a Grand Tourist, as first President. Students with scholarships went to Italy to acquire the grand manner, just as students, in the next century, went to France for graduate courses in culture—and painting began to make up for lost time.

In fifty years Great Britain boasted of more portraits than the continent of Europe had produced in three centuries! Reynolds painted more than 2000; Gainsborough at least 1000; and Romney's notebook listed 9000 sittings in twenty years. The brush took the place of the modern camera, but with this difference: the purpose of the British portraitists was to make the Englishman, and his wife and children, the purest, the noblest, the most enviable, and the most charming people in the world. . . . Hoppner, in portraying a lady, made as beautiful a face as he could, and then altered the face very cautiously into a slight resemblance to the sitter. Prices were low, top-notchers like Reynolds and Gainsborough charging from two to five guineas a head for their first commissions, and from seventy-five to one hundred for choice things done at the height of their popularity. With the King and the court to be served, and every family of means clamoring for portraits, a condition arose in art which has not happened again—the demand was greater than the supply.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, head of the Academy and in his day the most esteemed member of his profession in England, was ambitious and immensely talented. He was a real scholar, with a veneration for the Italians, and his lectures to his pupils are still good reading. . . . Sir Joshua, always striving to be classical and impressive, had "fancy poses" for his sitters, who were flattered to be presented not as English folk, but as muses, goddesses, or heroes. . . . Children tumbled him from his high horse, and he depicted them without ceremony or heroic gestures. His children are pictures of health and truly British, not little dummies cast in antique roles.—From "The Story of Painting: from Cave Pictures to Modern Art," by Thomas Craven. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

The
Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

The periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 3 issues of The Christian Science Journal for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State CSP-4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1944

Value of Plans for Postwar Germany Depends Upon Their Authorship

Ward Workers Vote on Union In Seized Plant

Primary issue in dispute leading to Government action to be settled by employees' ballots.

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Whether employees at Montgomery Ward & Co. want a Congress of Industrial Organizations union to represent them in collective bargaining—a basic issue in a labor dispute which led to Federal seizure of the mail-order house—was being answered today as workers voted on the proposal.

Approximately 5,000 employees were eligible to vote in the election, ordered and under supervision of the National Labor Relations Board, with balloting to continue from 6:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Central War Time. Results will be disclosed by the NLRB tonight, on the eve of the decision in the court fight being waged by the Company and the Government over seizure of the Chicago properties.

Federal Judge William H. Holly was scheduled to rule tomorrow in the Government injunctional proceedings, a decision which is being watched widely as a test of the President's wartime powers in labor disputes.

Additional Brief Filed

The Federal Court issue is on the Government's petition for an injunction to restrain Ward executives from interfering with Federal operation of the plant and a Company motion to dissolve the petition. Yesterday the Government filed an additional brief in support of the Federal seizure, contending that "if the President's power is now struck down, labor will know that peaceful settlements cannot be enforced."

The properties were seized, with the aid of Federal troops, on April 26, following the Company's refusal to obey a National War Labor Board order to extend an expired contract with the C. I. O. union pending an election to determine the collective bargaining agent. The Company claimed the union, United Mail Order, Warehouse, and Retail Employees, no longer represented a majority.

The Government's seizure will be investigated by a seven-man committee from the House of Representatives, which was named yesterday by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas. The committee, including four Democrats and three Republicans, will be headed by Majority Whip Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia and will include Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, author of the resolution approving the investigation.

The other members are Representatives J. Bayard Clark (D) of North Carolina, who opposed the resolution in that debate, William T. Byrne (D) of New York, A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, Charles H. Elston (R) of Ohio and Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska.

Joint Probe Urged

Meanwhile, Representative Winifred C. Stanley (R) of New York introduced in the House a resolution urging that the House and Senate investigations be combined.

"The purpose of my resolution," she said, "is to increase efficiency and economize on time. In my opinion, this investigation should be taken care of as speedily as possible."

The Senate has had an inquiry into the Montgomery Ward situation going on for some time.

Both the Company and union will have observers at the 11 polling places in the Ward buildings at today's election. The Company, in newspaper advertisements, urged all employees to vote, while the union in advertisements urged the workers to vote "yes" on the question of union representation.

The ballot contains two spaces for marking an "X" to signify the voter's "yes" or "no" to the question of whether he "wishes to be represented for purposes of collective bargaining" by the C. I. O. union.

Totalitarianism Seen

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP) — Gov. Dwight H. Green declared yesterday that Federal seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co. was an act of the Administration "which aims at totalitarianism."

Returning from an Arizona vacation, Governor Green made his first comment on the Ward case.

"The New Deal has planned all along to bring about a centralized totalitarian form of government," he said. "What was done in the Ward case—sending troops to seize a retail store and carry out the president—follows the pattern which has been becoming more evident. . . ."

New Postmaster Wanted, Or It's Back to R. F. D.

CHANNAHAN, Ill. (AP)—Mail delivery to Channahan soon may revert to the horse and buggy days if some one does not make application for the job of Postmaster.

Postmaster Ray Hulbert wants to resign, but no one wants his job. The main complaint, citizens explained, is the less than $1,000 a year pay, based on office volume.

Without a Postmaster, the town will have to depend on rural delivery service, a system which was abandoned 35 years ago.

New Grange Headquarters

Rideout

Farm Organization Takes Forward Step

National Grange buys modern building in the Nation's Capital where delegations will watch and discuss legislation and serve the interests of agriculture throughout the country.

Grange Building in Capital Offers Center to View Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—The recent purchase by the National Grange of an eight-story modern building in the National Capital, is significant more than merely as a forward step by this great farm fraternity, which embraces an 800,000 membership in nearly 40 states reaching from coast to coast.

The interests of a nation's agriculture are involved in this purchase, as it is contemplated that a large assembly room will occupy the greater part of one of the floors in the new Grange building, to serve as a meeting place for agricultural groups outside the Grange, as well as within, where delegations coming to Washington to favor or oppose legislation may find a convenient and adequate conference center.

The Grange building, purchased from the Brookings Institution, is located on Lafayette Square amid quite unusual environment. It is in close proximity to the Department of State, the Treasury Building, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the White House, while several other widely known organizations are in the near vicinity, including the Brookings Institution itself, the Women's City Club of Washington, and the Veterans' Administration.

The purchase price was $290,000, and the National Grange soon will establish itself in its own home after having occupied rented space in the city as legislative headquarters for a score of years.

The ownership of a Grange home at the National Capital has been the dream of the entire 77 years of Grange life. The organization was instituted in Washington Dec. 4, 1867, and for a considerable period directed its operations from that city. Later the various departments were separated in order to meet the convenience of its leading officers, but all the time the membership has looked forward to the eventual return of the organization management to Washington.

Sedition Trial Attorney Sees 'Intimidation'

Laughlin claims contempt charges initiated by federal prosecutors were not 'in good faith.'

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Testimony in the contempt proceedings against James J. Laughlin, attorney for two of the 29 defendants on trial in Federal District Court here on charges of seditious conspiracy, was completed today. The sedition trial has been recessed pending outcome of the action against Mr. Laughlin.

Mr. Laughlin asserted yesterday in court that contempt proceedings against him were an attempt to "intimidate" him.

Mr. Laughlin told District Court Justice Jennings Bailey that the proceedings, initiated by Government prosecutors in the sedition trial, were not filed "in good faith" and that threats had been made against him during the trial.

Asked by Judge Jennings who had made the threats, Mr. Laughlin replied that he was not ready to say immediately.

The contempt action against Mr. Laughlin grew out of his affidavit that Trial Justice Edward C. Eicher was biased, his many motions to call prominent persons as defense witnesses, and a letter to President Roosevelt asking him to halt the trial. The Government contended Mr. Laughlin had not acted in good faith.

Trial of the 29 defendants on charges of trying to incite mutiny in the armed forces and to set up a Nazi form of government in this country has been in recess during the contempt hearing.

Another defense attorney, Ira Chase Koehne, said he did not want the other defense attorneys to be "besmirched" or to have it appear that they endorsed Mr. Laughlin's accusation of bias.

Mr. Laughlin's affidavit against Judge Eicher charged that he had accepted appointment to the bench with a promise from the President that he would be promoted if the sedition trial ended in a conviction.

Edward James Smythe, a defendant in the sedition trial and another witness at the contempt hearing, tried repeatedly but unsuccessfuly to elaborate on the reasons he wanted Henry Ford, Charles A. Lindbergh, and others summoned as witnesses in the trial.

Justice Bailey ruled that the reasons had ben adequately set forth in the motions Mr. Laughlin has filed to subpoena the men. Government prosecutors have contended that Mr. Laughlin had sought to bring them in as witnesses in order to obstruct and influence the sedition case.

Doughboys Corner Five Shilling Coins

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter)—Johnny Doughboy has cleaned the Bank of England and the Royal Mint out of five shilling pieces.

The Daily Express writes that five shilling pieces are now practically unobtainable. All available supplies have been taken, chiefly by American soldiers, who keep them as "pocket pieces." General Eisenhower carries several.

They Deal With Juvenile Delinquents

By a Staff Photographer

Judge and Probation Officer Work Together

Judge John F. Perkins, right, of the Boston Juvenile Court, is shown with John J. Connelly, probation officer and head of the Court's Citizenship Training Division, unique organization for dealing with delinquent boys. The story of their successful experiments begins today.

WAC to Try New Dress To Get Recruits

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Wacs are going to get new off-duty dresses and—Col. Oveta Culp Hobby hopes—more recruits.

A special recruiting campaign begins Thursday, May 11, aimed at stepping up the present Women's Army Corps entrance rate of about 4,000 a month. Colonel Hobby, head of the organization, said the strength of the Wacs is just under 67,000. She was present at a preview showing of the off-duty frock.

The new dress, which won't be ready until mid-summer, is of shortmaker design, tailored with extra-broad shoulders and inverted pleats up from the waist line.

It's made of washable, crease-resistant rayon shantung. The colors are military beige for summer and horizon tan for winter.

The winter frock will be pure wool crepe.

May 15 the Wacs can wear a summer uniform of beige worsted like the twill of last year as part of their regular issue of clothing. Enlisted women will wear new chamois scarf and gloves, too.

A new hat with gold fabric trim is softly fitted and matches the uniform and off-duty dress.

Community If It Acts as Team Can End Juvenile Delinquency

Officials of the Boston Juvenile Court believe that any American community can control juvenile delinquency now if it will do two things: Work together as a team, and emphasize prevention rather than cure.

Small-scale experiments in Boston have convinced them they are on the right track. The Christian Science Monitor asked for, and got, permission to tell the whole story in a series of articles, of which this is the first.

A Practical Plan to Control Juvenile Delinquency as told

to Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

by John J. Connelly, Director

Citizenship Training Division, Boston Juvenile Court

"Delinquency is the effect on the untrained, undisciplined child of all the adverse influences in the community.

"In an examination of the 100 cases received for probation at the Citizenship Training Division between Sept. 15, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1943, we found that 70 came from very bad homes, 18 from homes that were just fair, and only 12 from good homes.

"Fifty-two of these boys had normal intelligence, 6 were superior in intellect, 29 defective, and only 4 feeble minded, proving that nearly all delinquency occurs among children the world considers normal. Moreover, every one of these boys was examined by a practicing psychiatrist, who selected only five of the 100 as being so abnormal as to require psychiatric treatment.

Schools and Delinquency

"Sixty-five of the boys were badly adjusted and getting little satisfaction from school life, 31 others were getting along only fairly well. There were but four who were happy in school. We conclude there is a definite relationship between delinquency and unsuccessful school experience, and we declare that the schools could be doing much to prevent delinquency by curing the maladjustments that always reveal themselves long before the child commits the overt act that makes him a delinquent. If 97 of these 100 boys were of low-ordinary intelligence or better—and they were—then surely the school could have brought about good adjustments in more than four of them.

"Of course, the schools are not responsible alone for the whole juvenile-delinquency problem, nor alone could they control it. But here is an example of the need of all of us working together to put down the forces of lawlessness. I believe that if the schools of the country will begin thinking beyond their own four walls—as many of their best individual teachers have been doing for years—they can become one of the most important factors in this struggle against a community enemy.

"Right now the forces of lawlessness are working smoothly and producing a slick offense, while the good forces within the community are on the defensive. But no football coach who expects to hold his job will permit his team to remain perpetually on the defense. His team must get possession of the ball and get moving on the offense if it expects to win the game or even score an occasional touchdown. And that is what I feel we must do now—get on the offense, get going and do something about this situation.

Time to Stop Talking

"While I do not deny that we can profit considerably from past mistakes, just as the football squad can profit from analyzing on Monday morning the weaknesses in last Saturday's game, we ought to remember that games are won only on the field and never in the conference room. It is high time we stopped talking about the causes of delinquency, especially when we realize that we've known what they were since at least 1815.

"In that year, the London Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders reported that the factors leading to juvenile delinquency were:

" 'Homelessness; parental neglect; abnormal family relationship; want of mental, moral, and religious education; want of employment and dislike of work; destitution; the corrupting influences of persons; the lack of classification in prisons and the consequent defective discipline; fairs in and about London which in seven months of the year afforded 82 days of license and idleness, where temptation seduced young lads into thefts, for which the subsequent commitment to prison sealed their ruin.'

Causes Remain Same

"Substitute today's taverns and low-grade night clubs for the London fairs of 1815, and that list might have been drawn up this morning. All our studies and surveys have failed to uncover any noticeably different batch of causes.

"No, the trouble has not been our failure to perceive the causes of delinquency. The trouble has been that as each ism, panacea, or palliative has been devised, we have looked to it for the whole answer.

"No single agency ever will solve the juvenile delinquency problem. Yet we have acted as though several of them could. We have, for instance, set up the juvenile court and then acted as though whenever anything was the matter with a child, you had only to take him to court and he would be cured. Then when the court failed to measure up to this impossible standard, we have turned around and said, 'Don't let's use the court at all. Keep the child out of court.' We turned to the court only as a last resort.

"We created industrial schools to shelter and correct child offenders in a place apart from adult prisons, and we set up reform schools to take care of that group of natural offenders not able to profit by the ordinary processes of learning and protection. Then when these also failed by their sole efforts to eradicate juvenile crime, we went to the other extreme and cried, 'Don't punish the child by sending him to reform school to be made into a criminal.'

"The fact is that each of these instruments has its important part in the control of juvenile delinquency. But the war against child-crime is a total war and demands that all community influences—the family, the church, the school, the police courts, the press, the social agencies, the neighborhood—join in the offensive. All must work together, tight-knit in a single purpose and a strong will to win, or the effort of each will be correspondingly ineffectual.

A second article on this subject will appear in an early issue.

Allies Bound By Hague Pact On Prisoners

Russian plan would put Germans to work on reconstruction of areas conquered by them.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—It's not only a question of what shall be done with Germany, but of who says it.

In other words, the reports of many plans recently worked out for dealing with Germany after the war, most of which have claimed to have strong backing if not official support, underline the necessity for evaluating not only the plans, but also the authority of the organizations to which they are attributed.

Simultaneously there emerges the fact that great distinction must be made between those organizations to which Russia belongs and those with which it has no connection. For it is obvious that since a lasting peace must be the result of the closest collaboration between the leading Allies little is achievable unless Russia is a member.

Differences in outlook between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other naturally arise since the latter's outlook on the Reich's future probably is different in view of German occupation, and also because the Soviet Union in its proposals can ignore a number of considerations to which the United States and Britain are bound because of earlier commitments.

The Hague Convention

Thus, for example, there is a report to the effect that at a recent meeting of the European Advisory Council, the Russian delegate, Ambassador Fydor Gusov, suggested that the whole German army at the end of hostilities be declared prisoners of war and reorganized into labor groups for reconstruction work in devastated lands. But the British and American Governments as signatories to the Hague Convention couldn't approve such treatment of prisoners of war.

What is to happen to millions of foreign workers now in the Reich is also a matter of discussion by the European Advisory Council, which realizes that a sudden return will involve too great a strain upon European communications if carried out immediately.

The European Advisory Council appears momentarily concerned only with working out the armistice terms to be presented to Germany and other enemy countries.

Council Needs Prestige

The Council, it is generally felt, has been relegated to the background. This is explained in some nonofficial quarters here as to some extent due to the fact that the United States has been inclined to hand over urgent and politically important issues to the military Commander in Chief here. This may ease the situation for the State Department, but it doesn't help the prestige of the Council.

The international Red Cross Society's recent appeal to belligerents, urging that there shouldn't be trials of war prisoners is strongly opposed by the Soviet press.

War and the Working Class points out that the Germans killed 2,000,000 Russian civilians in the Soviet Union and adds, "a creature on two feet who throws children into a fire is not a prisoner of war but a bandit."

Another important organization which has been working for some time on European problems, especially of postwar Germany, is the "Interallied Committee for the Study of Armistice Conditions," which developed from meetings between some of the Allies held at St. James's Palace in 1941.

Resolutions Drawn Up

This committee is composed of members of Governments in Exile from Europe, but not the Soviet Union and Britain.

The Committee has just drawn up two resolutions aimed at making postwar Germany incapable of waging another major war.

These have been sent to the European Advisory Committee for its approval, and presumably one or both or some revised edition of these plans will later be incorporated in the economic disarmament section of the armistice terms to be presented to Germany.

While both resolutions agree on the necessity for controlling postwar Germany, the first of them maintains that the destruction of Germany's armed forces is useless unless it is made impossible for it to rearm.

This would forbid Germany to have certain types of key industries readily switchable to war production, dismantling old plants, and banning new ones.

Also suggested is Allied control of the Reich's public debt and supervision of its internal expenditure, liquidation of all of Germany's foreign investments for the benefit of the Allies, and a veto over Reichstag decisions should Germany violate the disarmament provisions.

Advocates of Plan No. 2 are opposed to such proposals as impracticable or unnecessarily drastic.

Let's Talk of Cabbages and Kings

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... **By Homer Metz**

The News:

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 9—The Cabinet and all four of Iceland's political parties in a joint declaration have called on Icelanders to vote for the establishment of a republic in a popular referendum May 20 to 23. At present, Iceland is an independent monarchy, owing nominal allegiance to Christian X, who is also King of Denmark.

The Future:

Shakespeare speaks of the "divinity" that "doth hedge a king," and Montaigne describes in rapturous terms the monarch's "strange lustre" which "surrounds him, conceals and shrouds him from us."

The war has shown that modern kings, like the kings of bygone days, can retain aurae of glamour, power, and dignity. And it also has shown that kings, like other mortals, sometimes have feet of clay.

In other words, the conflict has served to brighten the escutcheons of some crowned rulers and besmirch those of others.

At the resent time, five of Europe's royal chieftains seem reasonably certain to find their thrones still standing when the smoke of battle finally lifts. They are George VI of Britain, Haakon VII of Norway, Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Gustav V of Sweden, and Christian X of Denmark, whose Icelandic reign has, or had, no legal tie with his kingly prerogatives in Copenhagen.

These crowned heads have won distinction in the dark days through which their countries have passed. Without exception, they have borne their share of the common burden with courage and dignity. They have endeared themselves to their peoples and earned the respect of persons of good will everywhere.

But they also have done much more. They have made themselves valuable, if not essential, parts of the democratic machineries of their nations. They have shown that the ancient "divine right of kings" can mean the gloriously high privilege of personifying the divine right of men to be free.

But what of the other seven European monarchies—Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, and Hungary?

Their fate will be one of the important problems of the peace.

Only in Belgium is there a better-than-even chance a throne will be retained.

King Leopold's impatience with some of the shortcomings of representative government and his 1937 policy of isolating his country militarily have been criticized severely at times. However, the prisoner of Laeken is respected for his calm disdain of the Nazis. And his dynasty has been revered by three generations of Belgians.

In Yugoslavia, the youthful Peter may, with the continued support of the Allied Governments, survive the indifference to his cause of the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the cross-currents of racial and political animosities that surround him, but the odds manifestly are against it.

In neighboring Greece, the royal hopes of George II likewise look slim. Recent advices from the Middle East indicate that a majority of the Greek people want a return to a republic.

In Bulgaria, the reigning King, Simeon II, is a baby, which means the royal power would have to remain in the hands of a regency council for a good many years. It seems improbable that the defeated and war-weary Bulgarians will consent for long to such an inherently dangerous state of affairs.

In Italy, Crown Prince Umberto is scheduled to administer his father's royal domain after the Allies enter Rome. He may succeed in holding the Savoy standards aloft for a time longer. But many unbiased observers are convinced that a republican regime is an eventual certainty in the Apennine Peninsula.

In Romania, young King Michael appears to have neither the stature nor the experience to preserve his dynasty in the face of the chaos and stern attitude of the Allied Governments that is bound to follow the war. Romania's Hohenzollern monarchy has provided little more than a caricature of responsible government for more than a generation.

This brings us at length to Hungary. For 23 years Hungary has been nominally a monarchy, while actually an aristocratic oligarchy under the leadership of Regent Nicholas Horthy. The Regent's abdication is likely to be one of the first things the Allies will insist upon when the Magyar nation sues for peace, and it is doubtful whether the kingless monarchy he represents will be able to survive the shock of his departure.

There will, of course, be numerous pretenders stalking through the Allied chancelleries when the peace comes. But at this writing none would seem to have more than a forlorn hope of taking up the scepter of his ancestors.

Thus the old order passes, or, as Kipling puts it, "the captains and the kings depart."

Before World War I there were only three republics in all Europe—France, Switzerland, and Portugal. At the end of this war there may be only five monarchies, although it is a rash person indeed who dares predict the future of kings, cabbages, or sealing wax in these transitional times.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Her Friendship For Arabians Helps Allies

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Freya Stark has been called "the woman Lawrence of Arabia." She has had adventures enough to justify this title certainly, but she herself thinks that whatever aptness it may have is due simply to her friendship for the Arab peoples, her knowledge of them as one who has lived among them on equal terms and knows their richly figurative language well, and her genuine respect for their desert-and-oasis-moulded point of view.

Miss Stark isn't the sort of woman you would pick out for the hardship-loving tourist of the Middle East she has been for more than 15 years. Small and feminine, charming of speech with the same charm which distinguishes her style as a writer, she is the last person in the world you would suspect of being more at home on a camel's back than at a luncheon table or of having chosen the slums of Baghdad as an ideal place to live.

But she went to the Middle East simply for the love of adventure when she left England the first time, she insists. However, when the war broke out and like others in England she wanted to do something, her years of travel for adventure's sake proved their value. As a Middle East representative of the British Ministry of Information in this war, she probably has no peer among Western experts on the Arab world.

House in Baghdad

As readers of her delightful "Baghdad Sketches" will remember, her earliest experiences in that fabled, fascinating city were as adventurous as anyone could desire. Yet mostly they were adventures in friendship from the start. There was the adventure of renting a tiny house with a tiny court on a tiny street with a tiny mosque just opposite—a mosque whose Moslem nazir regarded her always with dark and dour suspicion. There was the adventure of having a devoted Armenian serving woman who towered with wrath at the mere mention of Mohammedans. There was the adventure of finding how eager to be neighbors were most of the people around her—people so pleased to find an English woman who wanted to like them, not to patronize them.

At the start of the war, the British Ministry of Information sent her back to the Arab world she had come to know so well as Assistant Information Officer at Aden. Her assignment was to persuade the Arabs that the democracies would win the war. This work was of the essence: Just across the Red Sea, the Italians had consolidated their African gains.

Job as Diplomat

In 1940 Miss Stark went to Cairo to persuade the Egyptians that Rommel's army wasn't going to win the war in the desert nor overrun Egypt. It was while she was there that France capitulated, and Weigand went with the Vichy government. That left the defense of the Middle East, suddenly, in the hands of the British altogether. Miss Stark remembers that when an aide-de-camp rushed that disconcerting news to General Wavell, the General was playing golf. He had two holes left to play—and he calmly finished his game!

She recalls, too, tense days in 1941 during the Axis-stirred Iraqi revolt against the pro-British Iraq government. The American Minister in Baghdad helped convey the regent from his palace and so doubtless saved his life. He took 150 British subjects into the American legation and refused to give them up.

Miss Stark stayed in the British embassy until British troops came. During the early period of the war she was also sent to the king of the Yemen, who had been much impressed by Mussolini's showiness. The trip meant a long trek by truck to his mountain-set capital. In accordance with custom, she was given a house of her own to live in and fed from the King's kitchens—but she could find no means of access to his thinking.

Cinema Helpful

One day she thought to tell the wife of the Yemen Foreign Minister that she had a "cinema" with her. Instantly the word spread among the ladies of the court. They had heard of cinemas but had never seen one, and from the queen down, all were delighted. After the ladies had seen the films Miss Stark had brought with her, the king was soon asking to see them. The subject of the pictures? Miss Stark laughs: She had nothing with her but pictures of the British Army, Navy, and Air Force!

What she had to combat, simply, was Italian propaganda which had convinced these people of Mussolini's might and British weakness. The Italians in the Yemen didn't appreciate her easy success in counteracting it with her movies, Miss Stark thinks, and there were times when they must have contemplated melodramatic, desperate moves against her.

The basic reason why Axis propaganda has failed in the Arab world, Miss Stark says, is that Mohammedans have an innate feeling for equality. As soon as they saw that Hitler and Mussolini stood for tyranny, the democratic instincts of the Arabians began to revolt against their propagandizing. But in the early days, plainly, being a woman diplomat for Allied good will involved risks as well as advantages.

Miss Stark says the women of the Middle East are playing increasingly vital roles in their different countries. The Arab world, she feels, is becoming constantly more conscious of its common heritage of language and culture.

In Palestine, besides 400,000 Jews, there are a million Arabs patriotically devoted to that country. She thinks the difficult problem of Arab-Jew relationship in Palestine, aggravated currently, can certainly be solved peacefully if both Jews and Arabs will take time to work it out together.

Miss Stark will come to Boston the latter part of this month to visit friends here.

Shelburne Studios; M Schwarz

Miss Freya Stark (lower right), sometimes called "the woman Lawrence of Arabia," is shown with two typical Arabian scenes. (Above) Pupils of Tulkarm Agricultural School using tractor-drawn harvester. (Below) A village family markets in Jerusalem Old City.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

You Can't Have Too Many Omelet Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Omelets in which eggs are not separated are usually cooked by lifting the mixture with a spatula to let the uncooked portion run underneath. When creamy all through, heat is increased slightly, allowing omelet to brown quickly.

When eggs are separated, the pan is usually covered and mixture is cooked slowly until brown on the bottom; then pan is uncovered and put in a 350° F. oven until omelet is dry on top.

Spanish Omelet New Orleans

1 tablespoon lard
4 young onions—chopped
2 green peppers—chopped
1 cup canned tomatoes
10 eggs
½ cup milk
Salt and pepper

Place the lard and onions in a skillet and fry slowly; add green peppers and tomatoes and fry 5 minutes more. Next add eggs which have been beaten with the milk. Fry carefully until done, lifting omelet from pan to allow uncooked portion to run underneath. Serve at once. This makes a substantial luncheon dish for the entire family. Serves 5 to 6.

Oyster Omelet

4 eggs
2 dozen oysters
1 heaping tablespoon butter or margarine
White parts of 4 shallots
2 cloves garlic
2 tablespoons minced sweet pepper
3 tablespoons minced celery
2 bay leaves
1 large sprig thyme
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
Salt and red pepper to taste

Melt the butter or margarine in a saucepan and add minced garlic, bay leaves, thyme, celery and sweet pepper. Drain the liquor from the oysters, halve them and put them in the butter with the seasoning, immediately lowering the heat and letting them cook for 3 minutes. Beat the eggs together; add the salt and pepper and turn the mixture into the saucepan with the oyster mixture, being careful not to stir. Fry as for omelet. When lightly browned, turn onto a hot platter and garnish with chopped parsley. Serves 3 to 4.

Spinach Omelet

1 bunch spinach
4 eggs
1 lump butter or substitute
Salt, pepper to taste

Clean and boil the spinach, drain and chop. Beat the eggs until light and fluffy. Melt butter in omelet pan. Add spinach and cook a few minutes. Pour beaten eggs over spinach and cook until omelet is done. Serves 4.

Mushroom Omelet

1 cup large button mushrooms
1 tablespoon butter or substitute
Salt and pepper
½ cup cream or top milk
1 teaspoon flour
8 eggs

Clean the mushrooms and cut them into small pieces. Melt the shortening and add the mushrooms with salt, pepper and cream. Thicken with flour dissolved in little water or milk and set to boil gently for 10 minutes. Make a plain omelet and, just before folding, pour some of the mushrooms into the center. Serve hot with the rest of the mushroom sauce poured over it. Serves four to five.

Crab Omelet Vieux Carré

1½ scant tablespoons flour
1½ tablespoons butter or substitute
1½ cups milk
2 cups crab meat
Salt and pepper
½ teaspoon grated onion
1 teaspoon minced parsley
8 eggs
3 teaspoons water

Make a creamy paste by mixing flour, shortening and milk and cooking it in a double boiler. Add crab meat, salt, pepper, a little grated onion and minced parsley. Beat eggs separately; add water to yolks and fold in the whites. Turn into a hot skillet and lower the flame underneath. When omelet is done, pour over the omelet ½ of crab meat and sauce. Fold omelet and turn onto hot platter and then pour the balance of crab meat and sauce over omelet.

Rice Omelet Louisiane

1 cup cold boiled rice
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute
3 eggs
Salt to taste

Warm the rice in cup of milk with tablespoon shortening; stir and beat till well blended; add 3 well-beaten eggs and salt to taste. Melt another tablespoon shortening in frying pan. When boiling hot, turn in the rice and egg and let it brown for 1 minute; put in oven to set and serve as usual. H. G.

'Postman' a Woman On Many Rural Routes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For many a rural family her arrival is the great event of the day, bringing important tidings from all over the world. Rain or shine, the lady letter carrier knows her appearance is always expected at a certain hour, when the little red flag stands alertly erect on the mailbox, when the dog lets out an excited yelp, and the patrons' children come trooping down the country roads to meet her.

In the spring she struggles with crates of cheeping baby chicks and gaily colored seed advertisements. There are pennies in the box from people who haven't stamps on hand for their letters and packages; now and then there are puzzling forms to help fill out as she halts her car alongside the country letter boxes. In the fall come shipments of nursery stock, bulky catalogues from mail order houses followed by parcel post containing heavy winter garments.

Mr. Postman Drafted

Her job began when the Selective Service Act classed all rural carriers as non-essential to the war effort, but gave each one on entering the military service the right to recommend some capable person to take his place on the route until his return. These recommendations are given careful consideration by officials at the Post Office Department in Washington, and in hundreds of cases were approved. Oftentimes the wife of the regular carrier is the logical one for his job, since she has acted as an understudy all along. Upon receiving the appointment, she brushes up on the routine and, after a few trips around the route, is fully qualified to serve the patrons.

There is no fanfare at all about her appointment. Unlike the Wacs and Waves, the lady letter carrier is issued no trig uniform, receives no title, and is favored with no impressive ceremony. She doesn't even rate one of the celebrated "jeeps," but takes over a rattly, prewar car, in most cases already registering thousands of miles past the mailboxes on America's rural lanes.

When the roads are rough and muddy, banked with snow or glare with ice, perhaps she consoles herself that her job is only for the duration and will come to a definite end when the war is over. Her duties carry no military preference, although she draws just as much pay as her husband did, in salary and equipment allowance. With but few exceptions her position entitles her to no free vacation at all, so she serves the route without interruption unless she hires a substitute out of her own pocket.

Although her place is only temporary, and not under civil service, the lady letter carrier has a wonderful opportunity to serve; in fact, to work hard, delivering soldier mail to others, issuing money orders, attending to C. O. D.'s, registries, and parcels. In all kinds of weather and under all circumstances, she carries out the national slogan of all rural carriers to give "Service with a Smile."

Does the Job Well

For the man at the front it is consoling to know that his job is in good hands, where it will be turned over to him shortly after his release from the military or naval service. In the letters from his wife he catches vivid glimpses of how things are progressing on the route.

It is not a new idea for women to serve in postal work, for there have been lady letter carriers for many years, many having entered the service during World War I. In recent years and months a great many more women have entered the postal service, so that there are over 17,500 postmistresses and 10,000 assistant postmistresses, with a correspondingly large number of women clerks. More than 300 women perform work as regular rural carriers, while more than 900 serve as substitutes on rural routes. In his official report dated June, 1943, the Postmaster General stated that these women employees are rendering good service and prophesied that events may warrant even further employment of women in responsible jobs in the Postal Service.

Servant Class Now Obsolete In Britain

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"You can't have bombers over Berlin and someone to get your breakfast," commented Miss Violet Markham, Vice-Chairman of the Government's Standing Advisory Committee on Institutional Domestic Employment, in an interview on the British servant problem, present and future.

"You can't have bombers and cooks, because every woman who can be, is absorbed in munitions."

Two popular plays, which have been running in London, in which householders prepare their homes to receive distinguished military guests who turn out to be their former servants, are not as far fetched as might at first appear.

Problem for Mansions

Large country mansions, not yet taken over as hospitals or institutions, where six to a dozen servants were once employed, are now completely without help. One historic abbey I know, with a kitchen 14 stairs down and nothing but an unwieldy coal range to cook on, is fortunate to have its retired butler of 80 to cope with the garden. Another, with 30 bedrooms, lacks even that much help. Nor is life in the towns, where only a very small percentage of the populations can boast of a convenient flat, any easier. For here the housewife, apart from her daytime job, is called upon at night for fire guarding or warden's duties, and must sandwich queuing for food and essential shopping in.

It is not that schemes for solving the problem are lacking. Manchester had its "Home Help Corps" to assist the neediest households, left temporarily housewifeless because of illness or confinement.

The Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation. As far back as November, 1943, Mr. Bevin announced the need for 10,000 domestic workers in hospitals, as well as 50,000 in other institutional organizations — munitions, schools, canteens—and short-term Government training schemes for these are already at work. Later he accepted responsibility for the relief of "hardship" cases—the old, the sick, the infirm, nursing mothers, or households where lack of domestic help in the household interrupts such professional duties as those of a doctor, or the food production of a farmer.

Relieve "Hardship" Cases

The fact remains that, in spite of the Labor Exchange's sympathetic attitude towards hardship cases, except for a few over-age women obtainable by chance at competitive wages ranging up to £4 a week, professional and working class households are servantless. To quote Miss Markham again, "There just aren't the bodies!"

Nor is there hope of any immediate improvement. For with Britain going over to the offensive, which means concentration on the production of bombers instead of the more defensive fighters (it takes roughly 1,000 workers one week to build a bomber, whereas a fighter plane requires only 400 in the same period), yet another nationwide comb-out of industry and the distributive trades is announced.

Girls engaged on simple repetitive jobs in munition factories are to be replaced by part-time or immobile women: and all women between 19 and 45 without essential domestic ties—become liable to be moved from their homes to any locality where labor is urgently needed.

Future for Cinderella

It looks as if the gravity of the situation may prove its own solution.

In the past, efforts to popularize home craft failed to overcome the deep-rooted prejudice against it.

Organizations like the Central Committee for Women's Training or Employment, started in World War I, contrived to turn out half a million domestic workers in 20 years. But—perhaps because it was a palliative for unemployment—they never succeeded in popularizing the work.

Those responsible for the future are resolved that domestic employment, as Miss Markham expresses it, "shall never again be used as a shield against unemployment." They are determined to raise home building from the status of a Cinderella to that of the highly skilled craft it is—worthy of the finest type of man or woman.

Butterscotchies

Have you had your fill of Brownies for this week, and would you like a substitute that will neither be so delicate as a cookie nor so substantial as a piece of cake? Then try the following recipe:

8 tablespoons (4 ounces) melted butter: add slowly
2 cups brown sugar. Cook 2 minutes. Add
2 eggs
1½ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup nut meats

Mix well. Line pan with well greased paper. Bake at about 300° (do not preheat oven) for 45 minutes. When done, turn out, remove paper quickly, turn over and cut at once in strips or squares. (These keep well.)

'Crossing on Red' Develops Nimble Race of Chicagoans

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Maybe, after all, Chicago has the right attitude toward pedestrian traffic. Make the crossing of streets a sport, a challenge, an art, if you please—not something to be regulated by machine-like rules. Anyway, the American Automobile Association finds that the Chicago method gets results. It has proclaimed this municipality the nation's safest big city for pedestrians.

Frankly, we Chicagoans are surprised. We never guessed that our habit of crossing on the red would bring us a national award. But now it appears that our system of free enterprise at the intersections has developed in us great skill in traffic, and that we have chalked up a better record than more sheltered pedestrians in cities that rigidly controll their walkers' movements.

Our newspapers are trying to find ways to explain the unexpected award. The Chicago Sun attributes it to the development of a better race of pedestrians in this city. It praises the Chicagoan afoot as "a valiant breed . . . a blend of the best in caution, judgment of headwinds, visibility and vehicle speed, and fleetness of foot."

Fearless and Nimble

There's no doubt that the Chicago pedestrian is fearless and nimble, and that the traffic policeman encourages him in the development of his qualities. The officer on the corner takes the attitude not of the stern disciplinarian but rather of the helpful athletic coach. While he frowns upon attempts to cross against impossible odds, he likes to see jaywalking competently done.

This attitude sometimes surprises even Chicagoans. For example, there was the business woman who took advantage one morning of a break in traffic to cross busy Michigan Avenue on the red. Half way across she was startled to hear a cheerful voice call out, "Come on, kid, you can make it!" The traffic policeman had recognized her as one of his "regulars." He was right; she made it.

Another day, back from a visit to a city which had rigid pedestrian control, this same business woman paused at the curb to wait for a light change. The same officer guarding—or should we say umpiring—the intersection. The hesitation of this pedestrian, whom he knew to be an accomplished jaywalker, puzzled him.

Other Way Proved Unpopular

"Come on, come on," he called reproachfully. "Nothin' in sight for a block. What ya waitin' for?"

This isn't to say that our traffic policemen urge us into the paths of moving automobiles. They can be as careful as police in any city of the elderly and the very young. Many a time they hold up traffic to help across those who are unable to make their own way with ease.

It's just that they believe in using judgment, and that they don't see any sense in babying those of us who have learned to gauge the speed of automobiles.

Chicago did try pedestrian control once, for a brief period. It was wholly unsuccessful. Motorists didn't like it because when they wanted to make right turns they found themselves tangling with a pedestrian stream. Pedestrians didn't like it because they thought their freedom was being restricted for the benefit of motorists. The police, who kept records, found it did not make for greater safety. So it was given up to the satisfaction of all.

This is not to say that this city's method would work equally well in other cities. We Chicagoans would be the last to recommend it to others. It's just that we've grown up under it, and now, to our surprise, we learn that we thrive under it.

New York Warned to Check Upturn in Girl Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—A warninging that unless the steady rise in delinquency among girls is immediately checked, New York's present public and private shelters will be unable to provide proper aid for the number needing it, was made by Chief Justice William R. Bayes of the Court of Special Sessions, here last night.

His warning was contained in a statement discussing the annual report of the Florence Crittenton League, Inc., a home for wayward and destitute girls, of which he is president.

Calling for vigorous action to halt the "alarming spread of immorality among young women," Justice Bayes said there was a 30 per cent rise over 1941 in the number of delinquent teen-age girls housed by the League and voiced particular concern that more than 50 per cent of them were under 16 years.

"These figures were even more incomprehensible," he said, "considering that in most cases both parents were living and, where one parent was not, the girl usually had the advantage of a mother's guidance."

"The present trend—the trend of immorality, irrespective of how and why it be induced—and it is generally the handmaiden of war — must be halted if the future of America is to be a matter of first concern to all thinking men and women," he declared.

The rising crime rate among young people was also discussed by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia during his weekly radio address yesterday. Commenting on a police roundup of 35 young bootblacks in the Times Square area on aSturday, the Mayor described shoe shining as "a sort of avenue to other conduct which is not conducive to the protection of children."

"Little children in our city are not compelled to go out and shine shoes and peddle papers," the Mayor asserted. "If the income of any family is insuffivient to provide for their children, the city of New York will supplement that income so that the children will be properly provided for."

Jumping Fun as Chute Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9 — One often hears the question asked: "I wonder what it feels like to drop out of a plane into space." Here is a description by a young commando officer who has recently been through a parachute course:

He said it was a pretty intensive course, as he did eight jumps in 10 days. On one day he did three jumps. Rather like an express lift—very unsettling to the stomach. The worst moment is when you arrive at the disembarkation point, but once you are through the hole in the floor and falling into space, you feel immensely relieved and happy about it, particularly when you look up and see that your 'chute has opened properly.

He did one night-jump from a balloon from 800 feet. As there was no airplane speed to open the 'chute, he said, you had to fall much further, about 200 feet, and reach a speed of about 100 miles per hour—a most amazing feeling as you rush feet first into blackness, with a full moon staring you in the face. And not a sound but the whistle of the wind streaming up past your feet—completely cut off from everything; a very weird sensation altogether, and though it only lasts about three seconds, it seems like half an hour.

G. I. Mistake Nets 27 Nazis

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY Delayed. (AP)—And then there is the story of the four men and the machine gun who got the 27 prisoners all because of a mistake.

They were in the line-up on the Anzio beachhead, Sergeant Jim Holona of Fort Defiance, Ariz., and three first-class privates—Kenneth Culbertson of Oil City, Pa., Robert Slade of Fort Alleghany, Pa., and Donald H. Towne of Watertown, N. Y.

It was night when orders were sent up to straighten out the Allied line by pulling in all the machine guns. But Sergeant Holona and his buddies never got the message.

During the night, they heard strange noises, indicating that a lot of persons certainly weren't asleep. However, along the front it is considered bad manners to holler "What's cooking, Joe," whenever you hear noises in the night.

So they just ignored all the moving around and minded their own business. Came the dawn and everyone else was gone, but pretty soon a whole platoon of Germans came slew-footing up alongside an old farmhouse in front of them.

Now, four men and a machine gun have no business picking trouble with a whole platoon of Germans, which is about 30, but Sergeant Holona and company opened up with a couple of bursts, nevertheless.

The Germans made a dive for the house and most of them made it inside where they started doping out ways to eliminate the four men and a machine gun. While they were groping, the quartet set the trigger again and fired the farmhouse with tracer bullets.

The Germans goose-stepped right back out and the machine gunners cut loose at them again. So the Germans surrendered, 27 of them, including four who were wounded. By the time everybody got through with the "Kamerads," an Allied infantry squad had joined the scene and explained to the four machine gunners that they weren't even supposed to be up there.

When the Germans found out the whole thing was a mistake, they wanted to go back and start all over again. But they didn't press the point, so nothing ever came of it.

Cantor Praises Theater At Testimonial Dinner

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Eddie Cantor May 7 termed a testimonial dinner in his honor a tribute not to him but to the American theater which, he said, "today is playing its most important circuit—the Purple Heart circuit in hospitals where wounded service men come in every day."

The Greater New York Chapter, Military Order of the Purple Heart, presented the comedian a scroll in gratitude for his "unselfish devotion in bringing cheer to the heart of the combat wounded who proudly wear the Order of the Purple Heart."

I. L. O.: Democratic Melting Pot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 — An immigrant boy who went to work at 12, who never got beyond the sixth grade, then developed into the most influential labor leader in Massachusetts, has been given several of the highest honors that can be bestowed on a worker at the International Labor Conference.

Few of his old friends know that since he left Boston six years ago Robert J. Watt has become one of the three or four most effective labor men to serve in the International Labor Organization. Old timers in the I. L. O. so credit him.

After his election as Vice-Chairman of the Workers Group here yesterday and a few hours later as the Worker Vice-President of the Conference, Mr. Watt was asked to say something about his career.

One of 12 Children

"I was one of 12 children in Scotland," he recalled, "and the passing of my father when I was a boy left my mother with seven children under her wing. All of us went out at an early age to help the family.

"I served four years as an indentured apprentice learning the trade of painting and paper hanging and house decorating. During my first year I got three shillings a week, during the second four. At 16, I had learned the trade and was all through.

"Landing in the United States on Jan. 1, 1912, I went to work in a paper mill in Lawrence, Mass., at 15 cents an hour. For 65 hours a week—13 hours a night and five nights a week—I drew $9.75."

When he got work at his trade, things began to pick up. He became interested in labor organization, was elected a Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and then became its Secretary-Ttreasurer and Legislative Agent. He held this post in Boston for nine years.

Permanent Delegate

Meantime, the United States had gone into the I. L. O. in 1934.

© Underwood, © Harris & Ewing

Two I. L. O. Leaders

Henry I. Harriman, American employer delegate (left), and Robert J. Watt, worker delegate.

The American Federation of Labor was nominating the American worker delegate, a different one each year. As it was a job about which none knew anything particularly in advance, no American delegate got very far. However, after Mr. Watt was first chosen in 1936, he showed such an aptitude for international labor affairs, others in the I. L. O. say, that the A. F. of L. made him its first permanent delegate to the I. L. O.

A few years later the A. F. of L. lifted him out of his Massachusetts office to take him to its headquarters in Washington as its International Representative.

"Beginning in 1937 I began going to Europe four times a year for I. L. O. meetings," Mr. Watt continued. "In 1938, I made an extra trip when President Roosevelt appointed me as the only labor member of a commission which studied labor legislation in Britain and Sweden. In 1939, besides the four trips to Europe, I also represented American workers at I. L. O. meetings in Chile and Cuba. Last year, I went as the labor member of a Special Commission on Labor Conditions in the tin mines of Bolivia. During the past year I have visited Africa."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 — In electing Henry I. Harriman of Boston to represent the employers of many nations as their Chairman at the International Labor Conference here, the employers' group selected a man of an old New England family.

Though one of New England's leading businessmen, Mr. Harriman has taken time to do some of the outstanding jobs that the nation's business has called on him for, such as representing American management at the International Labor Organization since 1937.

"I find my work, my family, everything, very fascinating," he remarked as he took up his big new task at this world gathering. "Very few persons have had a finer time than I have."

Summary of Career

Asked to tell something about his career, he said: "My father was a New England man who moved to New York and became a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. I went to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Going there has been a family tradition. I was the 21st member of our family to attend.

"Then I went to a New York law school, and studied law in the office of Charles Evans Hughes, who later became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"After that I came to New England and went into business, first in textile machinery. Then I became interested in the development of hydroelectric energy and utilities, and have been in that ever since. I organized the New England Power Company, which later became the New England Power Association, the parent company for many electric utilities.

"I was President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce twice and three times President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in 1932, 1933, and 1934.

Reserve Bank Director

"I am now a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Department of Commerce."

Mr. Harriman is a kindly, friendly man who is no seeker of publicity for himself. He had to be pursued to yield any personal information. In fact, he almost escaped an interview by remembering that he had to go to a meeting, and the interviewer had to hunt him up all over again after the meeting.

Further questioning brought out that he is Vice-Chairman of the American Youth Commission. He has not forgotten his alma mater, for he is a Trustee of Wesleyan as well as of Northeastern University in Boston.

He served as President of the national Chamber of Commerce, it is said, longer than any other man.

Hospitality Plus at McClellan Field

Sacramento Air Service Command

Allied Fliers Drop In for Snack at Flightline Canteen

Still amazed at the convenience and privileges in the United States, a group of Free Netherlands fliers enjoy the facilities of McClellan's Flightline Canteen while training in this country against the day when they will return to fight the Axis and drive Hitler's armies from their homeland.

C. I. O. Union Expected to Put Full Weight Back of 4th Term

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9 (AP) —The United Steelworkers of America, which has a $200,000 budget for political action this year, is expected to throw its full weight back of the fourth-term movement at its annual convention opening today.

Philip Murray, President of the Steelworkers as well as the Congress of Industrial Organizations, described the gathering as "probably the largest labor convention the nation has ever had." More than 2,300 delegates were expected for the five-day sessions. Mr. Murray's opening speech may set the stage for a formal Roosevelt indorsement.

Although Mr. Murray and the C. I. O. Political Action Committee have committed themselves to the New Deal philosophy, they hitherto have not publicly indorsed President Roosevelt for another term. The C. I. O. convention last November refrained from doing so, and most of the constituent C. I. O. unions have followed suit. A number of resolutions submited by local unions of the Steelworkers, however, urge support of the fourth term.

The report of the officers to the convention today omitted specific mention of President Roosevelt, but, under the head of "Political Action," said that certain groups had subordinated the war "to an attack upon the Administration, upon our national leadership, and, at the same time, upon organized labor and national unity. Labor has recognized that this attack by the enemies of the welfare of our nation must be defeated. . . ."

The Steelworkers are the spearhead of the C. I. O. attack upon the Little Steel wage formula, a campaign in which Mr. Murray appears to have received no encouragement from Administration bigwigs in Washington. A decision on wage ceilings is not expected until late summer or the fall, and labor's political actionists are believed to have concluded that a frank declaration on candidacies cannot wait that long.

Boy Scouts Expand In U. S. and Britain

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter)— During the past two years, 59,000 boys have joined the Boy Scout movement in Britain.

'America has beaten this number by 1,000, their membership having risen by 60,000.

Figures announced in London today show the organization had a total of 1,613,783 on its rolls on Dec. 31 last, an increase of 3.9 per cent over the previous year's 1,553,088.

Jackson Sees Precedent In 'Low Estate'

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)— Overruling of judicial precedents, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson reported today, has brought about a situation where attorneys no longer feel assurance that a pat case will bring him expected victory or defeat.

The Justice pointed to the Supreme Court as furnishing perhaps the most dramatic and publicized examples of "relaxation in the authority of the precedent," but commented that lawyers knew that it was not alone in following the trend.

Addresses Institute

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Law Institute, he expressed the view that "the present low estate of the precedent cannot be dissociated from the enormous multiplication of precedents."

"I need not recite the increase during the past century in the numbers of courts of last resort and of intermediate courts of appeal and of various tribunals for legal specialties," he said.

"Nor need I remind you how each has increased the pace of decision and the output of opinions. I should like to keep abreast, indeed, I think it is my duty to keep abreast, of legal developments of the country. But frankly I cannot absorb the output. I am vaguely aware of a great cloud of current decision of importance that I do not have time to read, much less digest. And the total accumulation of judicial utterances is even more formidable.

Mass of Opinions

"I know that in this great mass of opinions by men of different temperaments and qualifications and viewpoints, writing at different times and under varying local influences, some printed judicial word may be found to support almost any plausible proposition."

Justice Jackson observed that legal opinions seemed subject to the same natural law that affects currency—inflation of volume decreases the value of each unit, and "when so many issues of opinion compete for acceptance, they inevitably suffer a discount."

Remedies, he stated, are hard to devise.

"Haste and pressure are too ingrained in our modern lives to think courts can be free of them," he said. "Mass production is so much a premise of American thinking that to question its benefits in any field is thought reactionary."

Fliers Enjoy Special Canteen Built by Army in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McCLELLAN FIELD, Calif. — At most airfields throughout the country, no additional provisions are made for transient fliers in the way of "extras" for their personal comfort during their stays on the ground, away from home stations. As a general rule, crews of these in-and-out air birds must use the facilities provided for the fliers attached to the field.

At McClellan Field, Air Forces station at Sacramento Air Service Command, gigantic supply and aircraft repair base near California's capital city of Sacramento, the management had a happy thought which resulted in a unified "Thank You!" from the thousands of fliers who stop in at this Northern California field for fliers attached to the field.

Built by the Army and manned by the Sacramento chapter of the American Red Cross, a Flightline Canteen, whose lounge room commands a panoramic view of the landing strip through full-length windows, and whose food counter offers food and hot drinks free of charge, is McClellan's greeting to the sometimes tired, sometimes cold and always hungry fliers who alight at the Field.

Volunteer Red Cross hostesses, each of whom took preparatory courses in food planning and serving, take turns in hostessing daily at the canteen, from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m., a long day, and a busy one.

In order to man the canteen, 12 women — housewives, businesswomen and mothers—leave their homes for four or more hours a day to make and serve doughnuts and sandwiches to fliers whose stay at McClellan will be remembered as a pleasant one.

Where there are women, there's bound to be a woman's touch. And so it is at the McClellan Flightline Canteen. Hostesses bring blossoms from home, keep a bulletin board posted with names of local hotels, current movies, maps, dances, U. S. O. and other events.

If a plane just stops in for refueling and is up and out on its way again in a short time, the pilot and crew may "catch" a quick snack to last them until the next stop on their itinerary. If a plane has to be serviced and repaired or is grounded because of bad weather, the fliers may relax for hours in the Canteen's cozy lounge, furnished with easy chairs, divans, occasional tables and floor lamps. There is plenty of reading matter at hand, and the visitors may catch up on their letter-writing.

As fliers meet, from all parts of the world, many a future air skirmish is fought here too, and strategic battle moves, even the end of the war, determined—in heated discussions and comparison of "I was there" notes. Its registry book of fliers' home towns and stations reads like a world atlas directory.

Of the thousands of fliers, including women (members of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots) who have sampled McClellan's Flightline Canteen hospitality and thoughtfulness as they wing their way across country and ocean on vital war missions, many have declared it's not just the nicest they've seen, but the only one!

I. L. O. Frames Plan to Raise Living Standards of World

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Recommendations for international economic policy designed to promote full employment and better living standards for the workers of all nations neared completion today in the Economic Committee of the International Labor Conference.

During the past, nations have at times framed their economic policy without adequate consideration of its effects on workers and their standard of living. A classic example is Great Britain's restoration of sterling to its 1914 parity with gold in 1925. This brought a serious and lasting decline in employment in the British export industries, notably coal, and was one of the factors in the general strike of 1926.

All the recommendations on international policy are addressed to the United Nations. Those dealing with the policies to be carried on within each country are directed to all nations.

Program Outlined

This is the first time the conference has undertaken to draw up a comprehensive and consistent series of recommendations concerning economic policies for the attainment of social objectives.

One of the most important measures to come before the Economic Committee concerns the restoration of industrial and plant equipment in the occupied countries of western Europe.

This proposal has just been introduced by A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, who is the representative of the United States Government on the Committee. It would provide:

"In order that re-employment may be expedited and health-living standards established in liberated areas within a period of minimum duration, the Conference recommends that arrangements be made by those nations whose productive capacities have been maintained during the war to give the highest priority to immediately supply the liberated territories with essential materials and equipment for key industrial establishments, public works, and utilities."

If this is adopted, it will be one of the big things done by the Conference, according to authorities.

Employment Discussed

"The Economic Committee is endeavoring to outline the measures that should be taken internationally and nationally in order to achieve the objectives of rising standards of living, full employment and social security," E. J. Riches, Acting Economic Adviser to the International Labor Office, said.

"The first recommendations cover the immediate postwar problems of relief and rehabilitation, and propose continuation of international controls for the allocation of scarce goods, to continue so long as serious shortages persist. The Committee makes the important suggestion that the membership of the controls should be enlarged in peacetime to help in their equitable and efficient operation.

"The resolutions then go on to deal with the major long-range problems. The first of these calls for the setting up of a permanent organization for food and agriculture, the second emphasizes the need for satisfactory international monetary arrangements and also the need in framing and applying monetary policies to have regard to their effect on living standards and employment.

"The next stresses the importance of international lending, and urges the establishment of international machinery to promote such lending, together with the inclusion whenever appropriate of provisions covering the welfare and working conditions of the labor employed on development works financed through such machinery.

"The United Nations are asked in the next recommendation to take vigorous action to promote expansion in world trade. To this end it is advised that they should arrange for the co-ordination of the commercial policies of all nations through appropriate international machinery.

"The next resolution recommends that the United Nations take steps to insure the constant availability to all purchasers of adequate supplies of essential raw materials and foodstuffs at prices which give a reasonable return to the efficient producer. Prices should be held sufficiently stable to afford protection against major short term fluctuations in supply and demand.

Adequate Representation

"International arrangements," the resolution continues, "should provide for adequate representation of consumers as well as producers in all authorities responsible for the determination and application of policy, and should aim to assure to all workers including the self-employed who are engaged in the production of the commodities concerned a fair remuneration, satisfactory working conditions, and adequate social security protection having regard to the general standards in the countries concerned.

"The recommendations still to be considered include proposals relating to oil, migration, cartels, and a full employment program offered by the American employer group.

"Setting up of international industrial committees in some of the main world industries, such as textiles, appeared assured today, after the favorable decision of a committee appointed to consider their feasibility."

Punishment Views

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)— Delegates to the International Labor Conference continued arguments today on whether the entire German people or the leaders alone should be punished after a United Nations victory.

The Committee for Axis Territories has under consideration problems of workers who have been imported into Germany. British delegates object that Russia is not present and that the Soviet Union should have a voice in any consideration of peace terms.

Robert J. Watt, United States labor delegate, pressing for action here, has objected to British delegate Sir Walter Citrine's statement that "millions of German workers voted to put Hitler into power. . . . If we cannot make them understand, we are headed for the third war."

Mr. Watt said that "all freedoms are born out of free trade unions, I cannot say a whole people is cruel." He said yesterday that several executive officers of the American Federation of Labor meeting here, complimented him on his stand.

A. F. of L. President William Green said:

"I am not acquainted with the details, but Mr. Watt's stand accords with A. F. of L. policy."

British Evacués Aided By U. S. Army Fund

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter)— The American Army authorities in Britain have established a fund to alleviate distress among three thousand people who were evacuated from a southwestern area last December to provide battle practice facilities for United States troops.

A committee appointed by the Regional Commissioner and presided over by the Chairman of the Country Council has been quietly interviewing applicants for assistance.

While United States laws make no recognition of compensation, the United States Army generously made available to the Regional Commission a substantial sum of money for the cases whose need is greatest.

Murphy Assails Undemocratic Trend; Speaks for Full Racial Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Vigorous action to combat the growth of undemocratic forces in America seeking to gain political control through methods similar to those used by the Nazis in Germany was called for here by Associate Justice Frank Murphy at the Interfaith Unity session of the B'nai B'rith National War Service convention in Carnegie Hall here last night. Justice Murphy warned that "at a time when we particularly need national unity, the dark specter of bigotry and persecution sweeps like an ugly phantom across the horizon."

"We shall not try to deprive those who may differ with us of their right to free speech and press," he asserted, "but we shall energetically and relentlessly oppose by every means at our command their vicious and insidious propaganda through a campaign of enlightenment and education in which we shall expose the tragic error of their teachings.

"Intolerance may first wreak its vengeance on the Jews, but it will not stop there. Anti-Semitism, as well as other racial hatreds, have never contributed in the slightest to the solution of any problem, economic, social or political," he asserted.

A message from the President was read by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The President said he was particularly pleased with the organization's gift of the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House to Hunter College, where it is now in use as an interfaith and interracial center.

Service Act Upheld In Georgia Court

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9 (AP)— U. S. District Judge E. Marvin Underwood held constitutional May 8 the United States Selective Service Act, and dismissed demurrers of Timothy Galfas, member of the Jehovah's Witness religious sect charged with violating of the act.

"From the beginning the courts have held that the citizen owes certain duties to the Government and performance of these duties may be compelled even though they work without compensation," Judge Underwood held in his decision.

Attorneys for Mr. Galfas had attacked the Selective Service Act, arguing it provided for no judicial review before or at the time a conscientious objector is ordered to report for induction into civilian work camps, and asserting that it makes no provision to protect him from arbitrary classification.

The attorneys contended this violated the fifth amendment to the U. S. Constitution, providing no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

Was This Policeman Red in the Face?

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 9— A letter to police from a war plant worker:

"To officer 000-12—If you parked your car and put a coin in the meter; if you had to buy groceries after a defense job all day; if you had to stand in line to be checked out and the line was delayed because of lack of clerks; if you were trying to raise a family, keep your home, etc., while your husband was in the armed forces—how would you like to have a ticket on your car for just exactly 1½ minutes of overtime parking?

"Would you have left your place, having to start all over again, or would you have taken a long chance on an officer watching for drunks, speeders, etc., instead of watching a little red flag pop up, so he could write a little yellow ticket?

"I took a chance and lost. Here's my dollar."

Carpet Minimum Pay Fixed at 55 Cents

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The Second Regional War Labor Board announced May 8 a decision providing a minimum wage rate of 55 cents an hour for 4,500 employees of the Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn., plants for Bigelow Sanford Carpet Company, Inc., members of locals1 and 2188, Textile Workers Union of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations' affiliate.

The decision also establishes a 65 cents per hour minimum wage for machine operators, a unionship in departments where 80 per cent are union members, two weeks' vacation with pay after five years' service, and payment for holidays not worked.

Meadowlark and Young Stop Army Air Force!

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill. (AP)—A meadowlark and her four babies accomplished something few can do—stopped the Army Air Forces.

When a weather cadet parade was about to begin at this AAF training command post, it was discovered a meadowlark had built a nest at the spot where the National and Post colors usually are situated on the reviewing field. And whenever anyone approached the spot with the colors, the meadowlark put up a fight. So the review was moved to another section of the parade ground.

Hotels and Resorts

North Carolina

IT will all be here waiting for you whenever you can come again to enjoy the invigorating climate, the glorious scenery of North Carolina's majestic mountains, the superb golf . . . fishing that ranges from rainbow mountain trout and small mouth bass in woodland lakes to channel bass and Tarpon, Blue Marlin, Amberjack off the coast of seashore resorts. These are Nature's attractions, which together with excellent accommodations and good food, have made North Carolina the favorite vacationland of millions of Americans. Write for illustrative literature: 3210 Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, North Carolina.

AND IN THE MEANTIME...HASTEN VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS!

NORTH CAROLINA

New York City

From the People About You
YOU KNOW
you are in a fine hotel the moment you enter
The BILTMORE
Madison Ave. at 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.
David B. Mulligan, President
George W. Lindholm, Vice President and General Manager
Member of REALTY HOTELS, Inc., N.Y.
Direct Elevator and Stairways to Grand Central Terminal

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Robert P. Williford, General Manager
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

Oklahoma

SKIRVIN Hotel
500 Rooms
Every modern facility. Rates $2.50 up — single; $3.50 up — double. Eight banquet halls. Excellent Coffee Shop.
OKLAHOMA CITY

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS, Managing Director

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL CHASE
Lindell at Forest Park
SAINT LOUIS

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated, 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

New York State

In the Heart of Upstate New York
HOME OF THE FAMOUS SERVICE OFFICERS CLUB
600 Rooms Always Modern
HOTEL ONEIDA INN

Sun Canyon
America's Famous Dude Ranch
Warrensburg-in-the-Adirondacks, N. Y.
Outstanding, exclusive, 45 horses.
Sports. Entertainment.
Churches near by. Write for booklet M.

Hidden Valley Ranch
LAKE LUZERNE, N. Y.
Operating Stock Ranch
Distinctive, refined. 2 Lakes, 3 horses. All sports. Nightly entertainment. Popular rates. Churches near by. Booklet D. Alan Mitchelltree
America's Finest Dude Ranch

Kansas City, Mo.

A GREAT HOTEL IN A GREAT CITY
HOTEL PRESIDENT
FRANK J. DEAN, Managing Director
13th & BALTIMORE AVE., Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota

The CURTIS HOTEL
Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in MINNEAPOLIS
RATES
One person $3, $3.50, $4
Two persons $5 to $6
All Rooms with Private Bath
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two Persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

San Francisco

HOTEL Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50 to $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

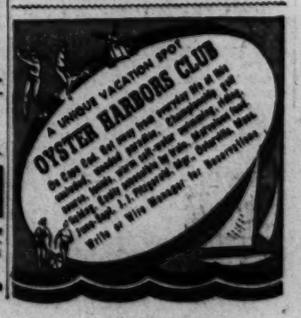
Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
338 S. GRAND, Downtown Los Angeles

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
"Famed For Friendliness"
and MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Massachusetts



Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	585,510
1944 volume to date	80,385,514
1943 volume to date	126,776,283

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	51.8	Prev. day	51.9
Month ago	52.3	Year ago	50.9
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Ex 1e	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Air Reduction 1a	6	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Allegheny Corp	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	12	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Allen pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
Alleg Ludlum .70e	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Allied Indust ¾ag	5	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	143	141½	141½	—1¾
Allied Mills 2e	6	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	3	16¾	16	16¼	
Allis Ch Mfg 1ag	5	35	34⅝	35	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	9	109½	109¼	109⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	7	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Amer Leather	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 4½k	2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 1¾e	3	94	92¾	94	— ½
Am Airlines 1½ag	4	64	63	64	+1
Am Bk Note .40e	1	17	17	17	
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	63¾	63¼	63¼	
Am Bosch ½e	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	2	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	4	87⅛	86	86	—1½
Am Can pf 7	110	173	173	173	
Am Chain & C 2	1	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
Am Ch&Chl pf5 †	150	111	110½	111	+1
Am Chicle 4a †	70	115¾	115½	115¾	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sug	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Am Cyn S pf 6 †	30	103	103	103	
Am Distill stpd	21	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2¼	2⅜	2¼	
Am European ½ag	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Fix Pew	11	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am&F P 5b pf3k	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅞
Am&F P57pf3½k	4	83½	83	83½	+ ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	18	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hawaiian SS ½ag	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Am Ice	4	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive 1ag	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Am Locom pf 7	1	89	89	89	—1
Am Metal ½e	4	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
AmNewsCo1.80 †	80	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	2	45¾	45½	45½	
Am P&L $5 pf	4	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
Am Rad&StS .20e	39	9½	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	11	13¾	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Re-Ins Mf4½	†280	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	20	27	26½	27	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 3	3	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	50	154¾	154¾	154¾	+1¼
Am Snuff 1.20e	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Am Sti Fors 2	9	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
Am Stores ½e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	14	40½	39½	40	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	22	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	*1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	*3	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	60	144	144	144	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1e	9	42⅝	42	42½	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Am Woolen	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	3	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	32	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Anchor Hock G.15e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Armour & Co	14	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	4	84¾	84	84¼	+ ¼
Armstrong Cork ½e	2	37	37	37	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½	3	10	10	10	
Artloom Corp .20e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	May 8
Asso Dry Goods ½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds1pf6 †	30	98½	98½	98½	
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	50	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅜
Associates Inv .40e	2	33½	33½	33½	May 8
Asso Inv pf cld 5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	
Asso Inv pf 5 †	10	105¾	105½	105¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 3e	3	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	93	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	16	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Atl&W Indies 3g	1	29	29	29	
Atl&W In pf5g	1	63	63	63	+1
Atl Refining ½e	21	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½ae	11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	+ ⅝
Atlas Powd1¾e †130		55	54½	55	+1
Atlas Tack .80e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	30	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Aust Nat'l 1¾k †180		84¼	80½	80½	—2½
Aviation Corp .10e	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	4	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	12	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Bank&A pf3¾k †	70	64	64	64	— ⅛
Barker Asph	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Barker Bros ½ag	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	6	17¼	17	17	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	7	32¼	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Bel Airc 1a	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	7	35¼	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	17	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	19	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	6	58⅛	58	58⅛	
Beth Steel pf 7	2	120½	120½	120½	
Bigelow-Sanf ½ae	3	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .15e	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Blumenthal pf7 †	20	98½	98½	98½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Bliss & L 1.4e	2	17	17	17	
Bohn Al&Brass ½ae	1	47½	47½	47½	
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	91	91	91	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B2½e †170		48⅜	48¼	48¼	+ ⅜
Bono Strs 2	4	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	
Borden Co .80e	19	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
BowerRollBear 1e	1	39	39	39	
Brandt Airw .60	10	14¾	14½	14¾	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	1	51½	51½	51½	+2⅜
Briggs Mfg 2	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Bristol Strat 3	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ½ae	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Brunswick-Bal ½ae	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	5	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	10	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜	
Bulova Watch 2	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	100	110	59⅞	60	
Budd Wheel ½ag	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Bullard Co ½e	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
Burt Mills .40e	3	28¾	28¼	28¾	
Burline pf 5	1	109	109	109	—1
BurrAdMach .40e	32	12¾	12½	12½	
Bush Term 4e	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf12½k †40		52½	50¾	50¾	— ¾
Butler Bros .30e	10	10	10	10	
Butler Br pf 4½a	4	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Byers (AM) Co ½ae	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Calif Pack 1½g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Callahan Z-Lead	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	11	6½	6	6½	— ⅛
Cambell Wy ½ae	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	5	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ¾ae	28	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Can South Ry 3 †	20	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Care C&O 5 †	100	108⅞	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (JI) Co	8	34½	34½	34½	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	30	150	149	150	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	46¾	46½	46¾	
Celanese Corp ¾af	10	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	320	118½	118	118½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	7	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
Cent Foundry	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	3	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 1½e	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
Certain-teed Prod	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¾ae	2	25	25	25	
Checker Cab	21	32¾	31½	32	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	24	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	
Chi & E Ill 1½g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Chi Grt West	1	6½	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	31	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	57	55¼	54½	55	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Chi FT prpf2½ a †	40	52⅝	52¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
Chi'ds Co	30	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	19	85	84⅝	85	+ ¼
City I&F 1.20	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
City I&F pf6½ †	90	105	105	105	
City Invest †	70	59⅛	58½	58½	—1½
Clark Equip 1½e	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+1½
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	113	113	113	+ ¼
Clev Gr Br ½e	1	40	40	40	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	32⅛	31¾	32¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peab ½e	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	115	115	115	+1½
Coca-Cola A 3	50	67¼	67¼	67¼	
Colgate-Pim ½ag	15	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	30	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Alk ½e	2	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Col & South †	200	17½	16¾	17½	
Col & South 1pf †	100	19½	19½	19½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	*3	17¼	7	17	— ⅛
Colum8'cast A.80e	13	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Colum8'cast B.80e	8	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Comm Credit 3	10	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	4	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Comi Solv .60g	27	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Con Hth&South	54	1½	⅝	⅝	
Com&So pf 1¾ak	2	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	+1
Com Ed 1.40	21	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½e	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
Con. Copper .20g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	24	21¾	21½	21½	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	58	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Cons Film pf 1¾k	74	22¼	21½	22	+1
ConsLaundries .35e	21	10¼	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf2½	2	47	47	47	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Cons PR Cuba pf	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	90	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp ½ae	4	23¼	23	23	
Cont Bak 1ae	11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
Cont Can 1ae	5	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	74	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	18	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
CooperweldStl .80	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	30	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	7	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	
Cornell-D E .20e	8	18¼	18	18⅛	
Coty Inc .15e	1	5	5	5	
Coty Internat	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	60	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	107½	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
CreamofWh 1½	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 1ae	1	18	18	18	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	99	99	99	
Crucible Steel 3g	2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	920	24	22¾	23¾	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	24	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	25¾	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Press 1½	1	24	24	24	
Curtis Publishing	2	5¾	5½	5½	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	104	104	105	+1
Curtiss-Wright ¼ag	31	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A ½ae	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	8	39	38¾	38⅞	
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	28	27¾	27⅞	
Del Lack & West	2	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	5	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Det Hillis 4	20	55¼	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	5	30¼	30	30¼	
Diam T Motor ½ae	9	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	89	36⅜	35½	35½	
Dixie Cup ½ae	21	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	7	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	2	48½	48½	48½	
Dow Chem 3	2	120¾	120	120	
Dom Chem pf 4	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
Dunnill Int	8	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
du Pont de N 1¼ae	8	143¾	143¼	143⅜	+ ⅜
du Pont pf 4½a	1	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	20	118	117½	117½	— ⅜
Eagle PicnLd .30e	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	7	37⅛	36	37¼	+1¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161½	161½	161½	+ ½
Ed&Mis Ind .08e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	4	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼ae	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
El Power & Lt	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	86½	85½	85½	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	6	39⅞	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30¾	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Endicott-Johnson 3	1	61	61	61	+ ¼
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	6	12¾	12	12⅛	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	380	97	96⅜	97	+ ⅜
EPS$5½pf5½g †	210	99½	99	99	
Eng P S 5bpf6 †	500	102	101¾	101½	— ⅞
Equit Off Bldg	30	⅝	½	½	
Erie R R 1g	1	11¾	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct 1g	18	11¼	11	11	
Erie R R pf A 5	2	58	57½	58	+1⅛
EurekaVClean ¼ae	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Evans Prods ½ae	6	11	10¾	11	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼ae	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Fairabnks Morse 1a	1	38½	38¼	38½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Farns Tel & Rad	7	11¾	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Fed M & S ½ae	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs1½g	3	25	25	25	
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	30	97½	97⅜	97½	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¼ae	6	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ae	12	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Flintkote .50e	64	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †220		47⅞	47	47	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	15	14⅜	15	+1
Fruehauf Tra .80e	2	33	33	33	
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	140	105½	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Gair Robert .30g	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Gamewell 1¼ae †	70	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼aa	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	11½	11½	11½	
Gen Am Trans Sae	3	43¼	42½	42½	— ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	147	147	147	
Gen Bronze .60g	6	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	2	27	27	27	+1
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	148	148	148	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	23	35⅝	35⅜	35½	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	9	41½	40¾	41	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	25	3	2⅞	3	
Gen Mills 4	1	109	109	109	+2
Gen Motors 1½ae	115	59⅜	59	59⅛	
Gen Outd Ad ¾ae	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Adv A 4	1	44½	44½	44½	
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Refract .50e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ½ae	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gillette Saf R .80	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
Gimbel Bros .40e	1	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Glidden Co .60e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Gobel Brew .20	2	4	4	4	
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	6	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	12	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
GranbyConM .15e	2	4	4	4	
Grant W T 1.40	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15	15	15	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	41	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	+ ½
Gt West Sug 2	6	27	26⅞	27	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	40	151½	151½	151½	— ½
Green H L 2a	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	12	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	4	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	20	140	140	140	— ⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	14¾	14½	14⅝	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	27	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Hack W pfA1¾ †	30	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .10e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	108½	108½	108½	
Hat Corp Am ½ag	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Hayes Indust ¼ae	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
Heime (GW) 2½ae	1	69½	69½	69½	+1¾
Heime G W pf7 †	10	152½	152½	152½	+ ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	6	23¼	3	23¼	
Hercules Pow ½e	1	76	76	76	
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	129	129	129	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Homestake Min	5	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
HouseholdF pf5 †	90	110	109½	109½	+ ½
Houd-Hers B ¼ae	3	15	14⅞	15	
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	22	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅜
Howe Sound 3	1	32	32	32	
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	25	24½	25	+ ½
Hudson Motor .20e	165	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+ ⅞
Hupp Motor	5	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Ill Central LL 4 †	170	60	58½	60	+2
Inegls P&L .60e	3	16¾	16½	16½	
Indust Rayon 2	5	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 3e	2	97	97	97	May 8
Inspirat C Cop ¼ae	7	10	10	10	
Intech Corp 1.60	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	20	112½	112½	112½	
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7	7	7	May 8
Interlake Iron .35g	1	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Int Harvester 2a	12	72½	72⅜	72½	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Int Mining	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	17	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
Int Nick

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅝
American Hardware Co	27¾	29¾
American Manufacturing	38¼	41¾
American Manufac 5 pf	81¼	..
American Wringer Co	7½	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¼	..
Appleton Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	3⅞
Arlington Mills	47½	50¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5¾	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅝	19¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	20⅝	22¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.45	1.75
Brown Co pf	27½	30¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅝	17¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	15¼	18
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	66½	69½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	16¾
Eastern Corporation	8¾	9¾
Eastern Corporation pf	19½	21
Exolon Co	9½	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅛	17⅝
General Machinery	19¾	21¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅝	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	49	52
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83	87¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¼	31¼
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1⅛	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¾	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29¼	30¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅝	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¾	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	28½	31¾
International Detrola	10¾	11¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	10⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	38½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105	109
Marathon Paper Mills	51¾	55
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61½	64¾
Merck & Co	41¼	44¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110¼	114¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	50	53¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69½	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	22⅝
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¾	9¼
Nashawena Mills	16⅝	18¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¼	36¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13¼	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45¼	48½
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¼	43¼
Parker Appliance	11¾	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	65½	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	88½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	45¾	48¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¼	31¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	41¼	44¼
Submarine Signal Co	26	28½
Tampax Inc	6¼	7
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2½
United Elastic Corp	18	19¾
U S Envelope Company	64¾	69¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	80	83¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26¼	28½
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10½
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	8¼	9¾
West Point Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15¼
Beverly Gas&Electric	37	..
Brockton Gas Light	8	8¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent. Vermont Pub Serv	14⅜	16¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	..
Conn Light & Power	41½	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	2
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	23½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	80½	84½
Hartford Electric Light	49	51¾
Haverhill Electric	35¾	38¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16¼	18
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77½	80½
Mass Power & Light pf	18	19¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33	35½
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26¾	28½
NE Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
NE Public Serv $7 pr in	101½	105½
NE Public Serv $6 pr in	93½	97½
NE Public Serv $7 pf	44¼	46¾
NE Public Serv $6 pf	43¼	45¾
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	110	115
RI Pub Serv pf	29¾	32¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¼
Springfield Gas Light	19¾	21¾
Western Mass Companies	22½	24½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21½	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	391*	403
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅝	50½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	98½	100½
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	99	102½
Chase National (1.40)	37⅜	39⅝
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	47⅜	49⅝
Commercial (1.60)	47½	50
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	18⅝	20½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46⅞	49⅝
Empire Trust (3)	72½	76½
First National New York (80)	1570	1610
Guaranty Trust (12)	311	319
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅜
Kings County (80)	1495	1545
Lawyers Trust (1)	37¼	40½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47⅜	50⅜
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	90½	94½
Public (1½)	37½	40
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	7¼
United States (60a)	1438	1480

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	47¾	50¼
Merchants National (12)	318	330
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	34½	36½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	373	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	46⅜	49¼
Continental Illinois (4)	93½	97¾
First National Chicago (10)	227	232
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33½	35⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	136½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¼	36
Agricultural (3a)	68	72½
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty CoCmpany	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	14⅞	16½
American Insur Newark (½a)	14¾	16
American ReInsurance (2)	49¼	53
American Reserve	11¾	13¼
American Surety (2½)	56¼	58¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅜
City of New York (½a)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42¾	44¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41¼
Federal (1.40)	44½	50
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	58½	62½
Fireman Fund SF (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	13
General Reinsurance (2)	45½	48½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	17¼	20
Glens Falls (1.80)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26¼	27⅞
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¾	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41½	44½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Homestead (¾e)	13	15
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insurance NY (1.80)	37¾	40¼
Knickerbocker (½a)	6¾	8
Maryland Casualty	7¾	8½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64	67¾
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6½
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	44¼	47¾
National Fire (2)	84½	87½
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7¾
National Union (3a)	170	180
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	12¼	13¾
North River (1)	21¾	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¾
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (3)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	13½	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	77¾	81¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15¾
Providence Washington (1a)	31¾	34¼
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	4¾	6¼
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	315	328
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43½	45¼
Security (1.40)	34½	36½
Springfield (4½a)	113½	119
Standard Accident	58¼	63
Travelers (16)	477	492
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	34¾	38¾
U S Fire (2)	45¼	48
U S Guarantee (1.80a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	30¾	33¼

a Also extra or extras. g Paid last year.
e Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.44	3.76
Amerex Holding	24.00	25.875
American Business Shares	7.45	7.78
Axe Houghton Fund	13.77	14.81
Bond Inv Tr of America	-02.13	106.39
Boston Fund	16.78	18.02
Broad Street Investing	27.72	29.92
Bullock Fund	14.81	16.33
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.85
Century Shares Trust	27.33	29.33
Chemical Fund	9.28	10.04
Christiana Securities Co	2345.00	2445.00
Commodity Corp	3.91	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.50	39.50
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.96	22.52
raton & Howard Stock Fd	12.57	13.45
Equitable Invest Corp	29.48	31.70
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.75	38.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.21	19.61
Fund Investors Inc	21.77	23.86
General Capital	32.71	35.17
General Investors Trust	8.30	8.71
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.85	7.53
Railroad Shares	3.75	4.14
Steel Shares	3.98	4.39
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.70	22.26
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds.

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	....	29.50	S-1	.... 35.80
B-2	....	31.41	S-2	.... 13.21
B-3	....	22.02	S-3	.... 10.17
B-4	....	10.93	S-4	.... 4.81
K-1		18.62	K-2	21.18

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.10	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.10	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	8.98	9.87
Maryland Fund	4.45	7.05
Mass Invest Tr	20.91	22.48
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.31	11.09
Mutual Invest	10.49	11.46
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.18	13.09
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.375	22.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.65	14.68
Quarterly Income Shares	6.45	7.10
Railway & Light Sec	13.375	15.625
Railway & Light Sec pf	104.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.18	3.48
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.90	91.72
Spencer Trask Fund	13.87	14.77
State Street Invest	40.24	43.24
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.80
Wellington Fund	16.17	17.77

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr AA mod. sec mod	2.87	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.67	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.70	5.44
Nation Wide Sec	3.60	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.04	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.70	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.61	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.28	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.30	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	27.25	29.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

IRA PLATKY, INC.

•

Insurance Consultants

•

NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively

•

74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

ESTATE ANALYSIS

How have wartime changes affected your estate plans? We welcome opportunities to cooperate with you and your attorney to determine whether changes are necessary or desirable. We invite you to use, without charge, our Shawmut Estate Analysis plan.

TRUST DEPARTMENT
The National
Shawmut Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listen to John Barry with "SHAWMUT FRONTLINE HEADLINES" — WBZ-WBZA — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p.m.

Hemispheric Trade, Capital Needs Weighed

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—The end of hemispheric self-sufficiency will be in the thought of most of the delegates to the 10-day meeting of the Inter-American Development Commission that gets under way with a reception and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here tonight, preliminary meetings attended by business men from both continents today and yesterday indicated. Industrialization of Latin-American countries with private capital at home and abroad, with an eye to cementing war-born trade between the Americas, featured these discussions.

Moreover, pooling of foreign and native capital to insure postwar purchasing power of the Western Hemisphere, and specifically to tap for both continents the 130,000,000-consumer market that exists in Latin-America also was suggested by several of the delegates to the meetings.

Crowded Agenda

Thus a crowded and important agenda will be the order of the day when Nelson D. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of inter-American affairs and chairman of the conference, taps the gavel on the desk in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria at the initial plenary session tomorrow morning.

About 70 delegates from the 21 American republic will have digested by then the remarks of Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the United States Army Air Forces, and Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, both of whom will address tonight's dinner meeting.

Speakers at this first public session will be Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, and Mr. Rockefeller. A second public plenary session, during which policy making resolutions will be discussed and adopted is scheduled for May 18.

Meantime, the delegates and visiting speakers will be invited to executive panel discussions and feted with a series of luncheons and dinners offered by such groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Foreign Trade Council.

They will also hear from officials of this country's major labor groups, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Report to Commissions

Each delegate will report the results of the meeting to his national commission, which, except in this country, is not a Government-sponsored agency. An attempt has been made by the commission to bring private enterprise into the field of direct inter-American collaboration.

However, at their last conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1942 the commissions were charged by the representatives of the governments with definite duties regarding plans for the utilization of natural resources and the improvement of industrial economies as a means of raising the living standards of peoples.

Arrangements were to be formulated that would be carried out in concert by the American nations in the fields of investment, production, distribution, technical co-operation, trade, and transportation, but the carrying out was to await the decisions of businessmen as total defeat of the Axis became assured.

The subjects scheduled for the conference and the broad outline of the plans fall into two categories: first, economic development and investments, and, second, international trade and transportation, the latter group taking up the monopoly and cartel question.

Savings Bankers To Meet in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks plans to hold a business meeting in New York, May 11-12, at which the organization of the Fifth War Loan and the future outlook for savings with special reference to peacetime conditions will be discussed.

George J. Bassett, president of the association, and president of the Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven, will open the sessions with an address, "Savings Vital Force in the Economy of Tomorrow."

Other speakers scheduled for the two-day meeting include:

Colonel Willard T. Chevalier, publisher, Business Week, and regional vice-chairman for New York, Committee for Economic Development; Clarence B. Pianis, vice-president, the New York Savings Bank; Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, professor of economics, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania; R. W. Brown, president, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; H. C. Thuerk, president, New Jersey Power & Light Company; Prof. Eugene E. Agger, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of New Jersey; and Joseph E. Merrion, first vice-president, National Association of Home Builders of the United States.

Sears Sales Up 2.9 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the month of April, 1944, amounted to $75,428,461, as compared with $73,324,884 for the same month a year ago, an increase of 2.9 per cent. For the three months ended April 30, 1944, sales were $214,197,595, as compared with $197,521,806 for the same period of 1943, an increase of 8.4 per cent.

Can Free Enterprise, Planning Work Harmoniously Together?

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Two common misapprehensions about the postwar world seem to be entertained among more conservative economists and businessmen—or perhaps they should better be called "misleading anticipations."

One is the idea that "we cannot have a mixed economy—it must be either free enterprise or planned economy but they cannot exist side by side."

The other is that "the debt cannot increase indefinitely."

The idea that the postwar economy cannot be "mixed"—half-slave and half-free, half-private and half-public, seems to have some basis in the record. It proved impossible for the Loyalists and the revolutionists to get on together in the American colonies.

Planning and Freedom—Both

It proved impossible for the differences between the free-trade, slave-labor, plantation economy of the South and the high-tariff, free-labor, industrial economy of the North to settle their differences except by the War of the States. It seems difficult for government corporation ventures like TVA and private ventures in the same business to get on side by side without friction.

And yet, on the other hand, In Canada the loyalists and the other colonists seem to have resolved their differences. Even French and English-speaking provinces get on peacefully side by side. Great Britain worked out her slave problem, although it was a smaller one than that of the United States, without difficulty. The constitutional fathers of the United States, worked out a system by which a federal government and local state governments could work side by side. And coming down to the present day, the problems of public versus private ventures seem to have been largely straightened out in the common effort of the war, with power flowing back and forth over the lines to wherever it is needed.

In a lead article in the January "Foreign Affairs," Geoffrey Crowther discusses the problems of the future mixed economy under the title "Freedom and Control." And he concludes "that the economic system of the next few decades will inevitably have elements both of individual freedom of enterprise and also of purposive direction by the state." (But he warns ". . . that it matters most vitally how the two elements are combined. Neither can, it is true, remove the other . . . but each opposing principle can very effectively block the other. . . . . Deadlock is what the western democracies have been threatened with in the past 30 years. . . ."

Is Mixed Economy Inevitable?

Two facts seem to point to the possibilities of "mixed economy." One is the logically baffling but practically understandable blending of "planned economy" and "private enterprise" which makes up the current American war effort. A monsoon of "directives" has descended on American industry from Washington concerning its raw materials, its labor supply, its wage policies, its employee relations, its markets, and indirectly through Treasury tax rulings, its accounting, depreciation, advertising, and other miscellaneous problems.

Yet the goods are being turned out by private industry and in point of fact corporations are making more money than they ever made before. Some plants have, it is true, been "taken over" by the government, but this has had little or no effect on their operation and is really only a tactical move of an admittedly pro-labor government in handling strikes so as to settle them with the least embarrassment to labor unions and the greatest embarrassment to managements.

Gist of the matter seems to be that in the showdown of total war the cliches and polemic formulas of the pre-war have not applied. The socialism or planned economy of the day has very little relation to what was dreamed by American Platos from Edward Bellamy to Rexford Tugwell, while on the other hand the private ownership of industry today sometimes seems to be little more than a shell.

Do Debts Have to Be Paid?

The second fact which speaks for the future of a "mixed economy" is the pattern being laid down by the planners of new industrial societies like those of Asia and South America. Apparently they view both the planned economy of Russia and the private property system of the United States as successes in war and worthy of emulation in peace. Planners all the way from China to Venezuela are laying down outlines of postwar economy in which private enterprise and government enterprise will, it is hoped, exist side by side.

The other misleading anticipation of the postwar outlook is that "the debt cannot expand indefinitely." As usually stated, this means that the federal debt cannot expand indefinitely, and is an argument for budget-balancing. The most dogmatic form of this is the assertion that "debts always have to be paid."

Debts do not always have to be paid. The country's total outstanding bank deposits, mortgages, bonds, currency, and other promises to pay, have expanded steadily over the decades, each time to new heights not only absolutely but in relation to the gold which in the last analysis was the only means in which they could be paid, and the only thing they promised. And it is entirely conceivable that the total can continue from here on to expand not only arithmetically but geometrically to make a straight line rising upward with minor jogs on a logarithmic time chart. And it is conceivable that the bulk or the total of this expansion may be in the form of U. S. Treasury I. O. U's.

Debt Formula Incomplete

The difficulties in the problem lie in the fact that the basic formula of debt and redemption as generally conceived is incomplete and lacks the dimension of time and rate. Debt, in classical thinking, is built on a timeless base of goods promised, which meant gold. The credit (debt) system was "based" on a quantity of gold.

This is as though a sales manager in a raw material like steel should figure his ability to meet his forward orders on the basis of his stock on hand. Instead, he bases it on a calculation of the rate at which the orders will come due, against the rate at which his mill can turn out the steel, and he keeps his inventory accordingly.

With orders for 1,000,000 tons of steel, he does not figure a ratio of 35 per cent and conclude he must "maintain a reserve" of 350,000 tons on hand. He figures instead the rate at which he must deliver and the rate at which he can produce, and sets his inventory accordingly.

The increase in outstanding debt (government bonds, held by banks against deposits owed to the public) has been in considerable part offset by a decrease in turnover of bank deposits, sometimes called "saving." And in the last analysis, the further increase in debt, either public or private, will be determined by the rate at which demand is made for payment.

The calculations of a "safe" debt level for the nation are even now figured in practice on a dynamic basis of rate and flow. Future figuring is likely to be more explicitly so. With prices held steady by rationing, the making of debt is likely to be geared to the calling of debt, that is, to the rate at which the public writes checks and spends its folding money.

Charges Price Law Denies Citizens Invalidity Plea

WASHINGTON, May 9 — The present price control law, says Rep. Wolcott (R) of Michigan, denies American citizens the right of pleading the invalidity of a statute as a defense in court.

Congress provided, Mr. Wolcott told the House Banking Committee, that after an OPA regulation has been in effect 60 days a person charged under the act cannot plead invalidity as a defense in court.

"It is a very serious matter, depriving citizens of a right they should have," he declared.

The committee, considering legislation to renew price control and stabilization acts, invited Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and representatives of several other farm groups to give their views today.

295 Concerns Show Gain In Net of 6 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings reports of 295 leading industrial corporations tabulated by the National City Bank showed aggregate first quarter net income of $274,082,000, an increase of 6 per cent over the total for the comparable 1943 period.

Compared with first quarter 1942 results of the same group, the increase was 13 per cent, the bank said in its monthly letter, and pointed out that in the 1942 quarter many companies were in the midst of conversion to war production.

Net Below 1941 Period

The first quarter 1944 net was 19 per cent below that of the first fiscal period in 1941, before the United States entered the war.

Earnings averaged 8.8 per cent on net worth of $12,457,000,000, the compilation showed, against 8.6 per cent on $12,047,000,000 in the first quarter of 1943.

About 51 per cent of quarterly reports so far have shown increased net, and 49 per cent declines, the bank said. Greatest percentage increase was for petroleum products concerns, with a rise of 46.8 per cent, while the greatest drop was for wholesale and retail trade companies, 16.5 per cent.

Discussing "charges that business in this country is making exorbitant profits," the bank took the annual reports for 1943 of 50 manufacturing companies and found an average.

Net sales and other revenues were up 148 per cent from 1940.

Costs were up 150 per cent.

Wages and salaries were 172 per cent higher, income and excess profits taxes up 351 per cent, other taxes up 61 per cent.

Dividends paid were 15 per cent lower, income retained 12 per cent lower and total net income 14 per cent lower.

Reserves Not Excessive

Wages and salaries took 72.8 per cent of gross income before taxes but after other costs, against 66 per cent in 1940, taxes took 20.8 per cent against 15.8 per cent four years ago, and net income was 6.4 per cent against 18.2 per cent in 1940.

For the same 50 concerns, the bank said, net profit per dollar of sales declined to 3.1 per cent in 1943 from 4.1 in 1942 and 9.0 in 1940.

Of contentions that corporate reserves—after taxes but before net income as reported—were too great, the bank asserted "anyone who claims that reserves are excessive is setting his own opinion against the experience and judgment of the companies' own executives and accountants."

It found the group of 50 companies had combined reserves for all purposes, routine as well as special wartime accounts, of $892,000,000 at the end of 1943 against $435,000,000 at the end of 1940.

This, it said, represented 6 per cent of total assets which during the same period expended to $13,960,000,000 from $9,868,000,000.

"In view of the problems and uncertainties which these companies face in the postwar period," it commented, "the real danger is that the reserves may prove to be less than adequate, rather than excessive."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market performed very nicely indeed last week. It continued the quiet rise of the previous week, wiped out the losses on the averages since mid-April, and did so on somewhat better volume, the biggest day's volume being on Friday which was also the best day. And the industrials made good headway in "confirming" the recent good action of the rails.

Nevertheless, it remained pretty much still a quiet "specialty" market, despite "good leadership" on Friday. It was, naturally, still a "pre-invasion market." There were flurries here and there. Jersey was strong on the good earnings and the extra 75-cent dividend.

Republic Steel hit a low for the year, perhaps reflecting the sharp squeeze of the steel makers between wages and selling prices for steel. Rubbers and farm equipment were strong. Some of the whisky shares again moved up. But in general a hush of expectancy still hung over the market.

This may be of good omen for the invasion. The very fact that the market holds up at this time is a good sign. Wall Street has no crystal glass but it does focus the best-informed guessing in the country. And if there were much uncertainty about the outcome of the invasion it might easily be reflected in a declining market, for nothing depresses the market so much as sheer uncertainty.

And there may be a further good sign in the fact that bonds of such captive countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are again moving upward, despite the cloudy political future of such as the first and last of these three.

The weekly reserve statement shows that "money in circulation," still rising sharply, is now crossing the line of the monetary gold stocks of the country, which have been declining slowly since before Pearl Harbor. Perhaps the great vogue of folding money may be due not only to the size of pay, rolls but the the fact that there is no gold to hoard.

The gold standard economists are always talking about the appeal of gold to fundamental human instincts or words to that effect, but perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that there is a "fundamental human instinct" to hoard—a little of the squirrel in all of us—and since there's no gold for it, then paper has to do.

Anent the slow "redistribution of gold," it is said that there is more of it being re-distributed among the smaller and constitutionally debtor nations since the war began than appears in the official figures.

One large over-all explanation seems available for the surprising amount of food on hand, indicated by relaxation of points on meat and in direct contradiction to the ominous warnings of nearly all observers (including this correspondent) a year ago. Facets of this explanation are found in crowded storage, in the peculiarities of the livestock feed situation, and in the fact that the country appears to be at the peak of the hog and cattle population cycles both at the same time.

The basic explanation seems to be the extraordinary productive capacity of American agriculture. Output would not stay down even in the ten years when the Government was trying to curb it; now that the official effort is to expand it the results are a cornucopia.

H. F.

"PEACE-HEDGE" STOCKS
Send for Free Report
Babson's Reports
Dept. CSM-19, Babson Park 57, Mass.
Send complimentary Report on "Peace-Hedge" Stocks
Name .....
Street & No. .....
City & Zone ..... State .....

Aetna Life Director

John J. McKeon

Senior partner in the investment banking firm of Charles W. Scranton & Co. of New Haven, Conn., elected a director of the Aetna Life Insurance Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the passing of H. H. Conland. Mr. McKeon was also named a director of the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company and the Automobile Insurance Company.

C. & E. I. Director Asks Senate Probe Of RFC Loan Action

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Victor V. Boatner, a director of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, today asked for a full Senate committee investigation of his assertion that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had exercised "unreasonable and improper" influence in the road's affairs, and asked the setting aside of a subcommittee report which found no basis for the allegation.

His statement, sent to Senator Burton Wheeler (D

Sports News

Major League Baseball's Future No Longer Doubtful

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Braves are moving West and the Red Sox are waiting for tomorrow's series opener here with the Cleveland Indians, it seems like an opportune time to take a closer look at the big league picture. And what you see is encouraging.

There no longer is any doubtful speculation in major league dugouts about the immediate future of baseball. The men who play the game and those who sit in executive chairs no longer volunteer the confidential information that the manpower problem very likely will catch up with the majors and force them to close their doors. Optimism is high in every dugout; in every front office.

Kramer Back

It is by now apparent that the draft is not going to wreck big league rosters. Such stars as Spud Chandler and Joe Beggs have been called up by the military in recent weeks, but this gradual drain on manpower is being offset by rejects and also by men who are being released by the Army, Navy and Marines after having seen active service. In this latter class are Tommy Warren of the Dodgers and Jack Kramer of the Browns.

Most encouraging of all, however, has been the attendance. Crowds have not been storming the parks during the week, but on week ends the draw has been adequate and, in some cases, surprisingly large. Thus, if the American and National League members can continue to get fair week end weather, plus holidays, they should make enough money to hold on through the season and even make a little for future improvement.

Here in the Hub, fans have turned out for Saturday and Sunday games at Braves and Fenway. Better than 14,000 watched the seventh-place Braves last Sunday, despite the fact that rain fell less than a half hour before game time.

Minors Untouched

An optimistic sign for the majors, too, is the situation in the minors. The complete minor setup, as it was through the April openers, is going along smoothly and drops no hints of possible fold-ups. The three double-A, the one A-1, the single Class A, the two class B, and the three class D organizations below the majors are functioning today, with attendance holding up well enough.

There still is talk of possible night baseball here in the Hub. However, the chances of Tom Yawkey or Bob Quinn erecting lighting systems this year are almost nil. Only yesterday the Chicago Cubs were refused a priority by the WPB. The WPB spokesman did say, however, that the Cubs could make application for a priority for 1945 equipment, and intimated that such a request might be granted.

* * *

The Red Sox yesterday beat the Quonset Naval Station, 8-3, in an exhibition game . . . Dwight Simonds, former Arlington High School ace, started for the sailors . . . The Braves moved West in sections . . . A few of the boys worked out here this A. M. and caught an afternoon train for Pittsburgh.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Report from Tulsa is that Sax Judd, the pass-catching end "drafted" by the Chicago Cards, is due for a Marine discharge and will return to the campus . . . Billy Thompson, the Nashville Banner sports scribe, claims a record in receiving three (count 'em) greetings from Uncle Sam in three weeks.

* * *

Jimmie Murphy, Canton, Ill., Daily Ledger: "So Charlie Grimm returns to the Chicago Cubs as Manager . . . Well, if nothing else, the club is certain to have a good banjo player." . . . (Ed note: Off the week-end results, it is nothing else; and you can't make basehits with a banjo.)

* * *

Hal Kleine, Indians' pitcher: Spent his kid days in St. Louis cultivating the friendship of Al Smith, the Tribe's only other lefty, but Hal got to be a big leaguer a lot faster than Al did . . . As a child Kleine burned two fingers on his right hand so he became a portsider . . . Once pitched two games of American Legion ball in one afternoon, allowing one and two hits . . . In his first start this year limited the White Sox to five blows in seven innings.

* * *

The P. G. A. is trying to get Henry Cotton to come over from England for a golf tour this summer . . . Although Buff Donelli has played soccer regularly for the Pittsburgh Morgan Strassers, National Cup finalists, he has tried to keep it a secret all season . . . Art Van Tone, Detroit Lions' halfback, walks six or seven miles at a stretch on his off-season job as mail carrier at Bryan, Ohio. Wonder what he'll say the first time Coach Gus Dorais suggests a little road work?

* * *

Writing to Bob Higgins, Penn State football coach, from the Anzio Beachhead, Johnny Schroyer, who co-starred with Notre Dame's Johnny Lujack at Connellsville, Pa., High School, described postwar football as "something I wouldn't want to miss." Before the letter arrived, Schroyer was reported missing in action . . .

Tech, Tufts Seen Possible Victors

Two Greater Boston colleges—M. I. T. and Tufts—are among the possible winners in the 57th annual New England intercollegiate track meet Saturday morning and afternoon at Tech Field, Cambridge.

Boston College is certain of some points because of its Herb McKenley, West Indies star sprinter, but the fourth local institution—Northeastern University—is not expected to figure among the leaders.

Oscar Hedlund of Tech has a well-balanced team including two New England intercollegiate point-scorers of last year—Arthur Bryant, fourth in the qparter mile, and Bill Pasfield, tied for fourth in the running high jump. Tufts has a fair team including E. J. Pelmieri, who was third in the quarter-mile last year.

Eagles Sign Durko

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)—The Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League have announced they have signed Johnny Durko, six-foot-three-inch, 235-pound end, who was rated by Coach Neal Harris as the best pass receiver he ever handled when he played for Albright College. He is 4-F in the draft.

The Eagles also said they had signed John Yovicsin, former Gettysburg College end, also 4-F, and Dusan Maronic, ex-high school player at Steelton, Pa., who has a discharge from the Army. Maronic is a guard.

Chinese Vault Record

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, May 9—(Delayed)—(AP)—Curly-haired Earle Meadows, looking almost as lean and trim as when he won the 1936 Olympic pole vault event at Berlin, has added a new, if unofficial, Chinese vault record to his collection.

Although he had done no vaulting for 18 months, Meadows, now a first lieutenant and special service officer at Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's headquarters, cleared 14 feet in an exhibition staged in connection with an all-Chinese meet.

Trapshoot Dates Set

VANDALIA, Ohio, May 9 (AP)—Ray E. Loring, Manager of the Amateur Trapshooting Association, has announced the 1944 Grand American Trapshoot will be held Aug. 23, 24, and 25 on a "bring your own shells" basis.

Loring said the trapshooters were canvassed to determine if enough ammunition was available for the abbreviated "Roaring Grand," usually held over a six to eight-day stretch, and that the response indicated an attendance of approximately 1,000 marksmen.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .421.
Runs—Medwick, New York, and Bordagaray, Brooklyn, 14.
Runs batted in—Schultz, Brooklyn, 20.
Hits—Holmes, Boston, 27.
Doubles—Medwick, New York; Musial, St. Louis; and Adams, Philadelphia, 7.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 4.
Home runs—Schultz, Brooklyn, 4.
Stolen bases—Lupien, Philadelphia, 4.
Pitching—Lanier, St. Louis, 4-0.

American League

Batting—Etten, New York, .476.
Runs—Epps, St. Louis, 14.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 16.
Hits—Myatt, Washington, 25.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 7.
Triples—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 3.
Home runs—Spence, Washington, 5.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York, and Kuhel, Washington, 5.
Pitching—Kramer, St. Louis, 8-0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	12	5	.706	
Philadelphia	9	5	.643	1½
Cincinnati	9	6	.600	2
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538	3
Brooklyn	7	7	.533	3
New York	6	9	.471	4
Boston	7	11	.389	5½
Chicago	7	12	.077	9

Results May 8
No games scheduled

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	13	5	.722	
New York	9	4	.533	1½
Washington	8	7	.533	3½
Chicago	8	8	.500	4
Cleveland	8	9	.471	4½
Boston	6	9	.400	5½
Philadelphia	6	9	.400	5½
Detroit	5	12	.417	7½

Results May 8
No games scheduled

Nick Etten Holds Lead In Batting

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Nick Etten of the New York Yankees added nine points to his average in clamping a hold on the American League batting leadership with a .476 mark during the past week, but Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers passed Stan Musial of the Cardinals in the National League.

Although Walker slid off 21 points to .421, he and Etten are the only members of the .400 club which dropped from its roster Danny Litwhiler of the Cards, Howie Schultz of the Dodgers, George Myatt of Washington and Musial.

Joe Medwick of New York moved into second place with .381, two points ahead of Musial who dropped 68 points during the third week of the season. Ken O'Dea of the Cardinals came from way back to move into fourth place with .367 and Augie Galan of the Brooks upped himself from 10th to fifth on a .360 mark.

Myatt's second-place average of .391 is a discouraging 85 points back of Etten's but plenty good enough to give him a substantial lead over Bob Swift of Detroit who is hitting .371. Each of the three American leaders retained last week's standings, Lou Boudreau of the Indians moved up a notch to fourth with .364 and Gil Torres, Washington's Cuban third baseman, skyrocketed into a fifth place tie with teammate Rick Ferrell at .333.

The 10 leaders in each league based on 30 or more times at bat:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Etten, New York	13	42	9	20	.476
Myatt, Washington	15	64	8	25	.391
Swift, Detroit	11	35	1	13	.371
Boudreau, Cleveland	12	44	7	16	.364
Torres, Washington	15	66	8	22	.333
Ferrell, Washington	14	48	3	16	.333
Hall, Philadelphia	15	57	6	18	.316
Curtwright, Chicago	13	39	4	12	.308
Savage, New York	13	50	4	15	.300
Case, Washington	13	54	7	16	.296

National League

Walker, Brooklyn	15	57	12	24	.421
Medwick, New York	16	63	14	24	.381
Musial, St. Louis	17	58	10	22	.379
O'Dea, St. Louis	9	30	5	11	.367
Galan, Brooklyn	15	50	7	18	.360
Wasdell, Philadelphia	14	48	4	17	.354
Adams, Philadelphia	15	63	11	22	.349
Schultz, Brooklyn	15	63	10	22	.349
Holmes, Boston	19	78	8	27	.346
Litwhiler, St. Louis	17	61	4	21	.344

Thomson Lists Navy Athletes In Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Earl Thomson, one-time Dartmouth star and Canadian Olympic athlete who coaches the Navy track team, has entered 45 Midshipmen in the 68th Annual I. C. 4-A track and field championships which will be held May 20 on Franklin Field, Asa Bushnell announced.

Runners-up for the indoor and outdoor championships last year, and the indoor title meet last winter, Navy has athletes entered in each of the 16 events, an indication that Thomson hopes by sheer weight of numbers to score heavily.

In the indoor championships the future admirals scored in 10 of the 12 events to register 36½ points and finish second to Army. Nine of the point scorers and the members of the mile relay team that finished third are among the 45 Thomson has entered in the May 20th meet.

Leading the group is George Brown, outdoor and indoor champion in the shotput. He heaved the 16-pound ball 50 feet 2¼ inches last year to win the title, a performance that has not been matched since by any other weight thrower in the association.

Other indoor point scorers whom Thomson expects to score in the championships include Jim Pettit in the 100 and 220, Bob Banks in the hurdles, Bob Brady in the pole vault, Walter Barry in the mile, John Caskey in the 880, Don Atkinson, indoor high jump champion, Fred Bouwman, indoor broad jump title-holder and Harold Hamberg in the broad jump.

The football contingent from Annapolis should play a prominent part in the meet. In addition to Brown, Hamberg, and Pettit, Navy gridsters entered include Ben Martin, in the discus and high jump and Ben Chase in the shot put.

Swedes May Run Here

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (AP)—Stanton Griffis, Chairman of the Madison Square Garden Board of Directors and a U. S. economics expert now visiting Sweden, said today Gunder Haegg and Arne Andersson, Sweden's middle distance stars, might compete in the U. S. next winter.

"I'm prepared to furnish transportation for both Haegg and Andersson to compete in the indoor meets at the Garden next winter," he said.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results May 8

International League
Syracuse 16, Toronto 5.
Only game scheduled.

American Association
St. Paul 11, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 3.
Other games postponed, rain.

Southern Association
Knoxville 9, Atlanta 7.
Little Rock 8, Memphis 5.
Birmingham 3, New Orleans 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
Albany 11, Utica 4.
Elmira 7, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Hartford 3, Binghamton 1.
Scranton 16, Williamsport 0.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 9131

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

OROVILLE
Feather River, Wonderland
Beautifully wooded foothill tracts, 5 to 80 acres, oiled roads, electricity, abundance of cheap water, fine schools, churches and recreation. Near shopping centers. Circulars mailed upon request.
A. W. STORMES, Realtor
2070 Bird Street Oroville, Calif.

QUINLAN TERRY & JOHNSON Inc.
Realtors. Est. 1876
Real Estate in All Its Branches
Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-6000

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL N. H. year-round, modernistic studio house, 7 rooms and bath; first floor 2 stories high, with picture windows facing Mt. Kearsage; artesian wells; bathing beach near by; sacrifice for cash. HALL, 35 Oak Cliff Road, Newtonville, Mass. Big. 2742.

LONG ISLAND HOME for sale; 4 acres, barn, tennis court, Colonial house, 4½ master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath; in Old Brookville, L. I., 50 minutes to N. Y. C. Write Box 733, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., or call Glen Cove 4205.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—Near water tower; modern 8-room Colonial; oil heat, panelled living and dining rms. Owner, Arl 5964-W.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

DUXBURY—6-rm. furn. house on shore; all modern conveniences; private beach; Christian Scientists preferred. Circumstances allow very reasonable price. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Will sublease apt., 2 rooms and kitchen, near Grand Central, between Park and Madison; rent $65 to party who will purchase furniture for $150; June 16th. Phone evenings MU 6-6316.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—343 WEST 23rd ST. (Apt. 1 A) War wife wishes to share her 3-room apartment with another business girl.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARSHFIELD, MASS.—For rent by week or month, 3-room cottage bungalow near ocean—all conveniences, fireplace, screened-in porch. Tel. Laf. 3841.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

WISH to rent desirable house with 3 bedrooms on or near water within 1½ hours New York City in N. Y. or Conn. Write particulars. Write Box X-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

LADY and 6-year-old boy would like board and room in guest home or small hotel on the coast of New England for July and August. Box 76, 1013 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—TRANSIENTS, semi-permanent; attractive room, twin beds, running water. MO 2-6110. Write Box C-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-04 149th St.—Attractive room for gentleman, private home, residential district; near bus and R. R. FL. 9-1762.

N. Y. C.—Upper West Side; single, double, private family, business people. Phone mornings-evenings, ED 4-4917.

HOMES TO SHARE

LONG ISLAND widow wishes share large attractive home with couple. Near water and beautiful grounds; suitable arrangements, right party; 10c fare to N. Y. City. Write Box X-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

CROTON HEIGHTS INN
Quiet beautiful place for rest and study where the hills look like mountains; 35 miles from N. Y. C. on N. Y. Central; American plan; June, weekly minimum, $20; remainder season, $25. H. W. WILSON, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN JOIN THE "RAYS" at
RAYTHEON-NEWTON
55 Chapel Street, Newton, Mass.
Free Carfares for Interviews
See our important advertisement in this column tomorrow

COMPANION-housekeeper wanted for intelligent 8-year-old girl; loving care but firm guidance for child of utmost importance; 3 room apartment, 20 minutes from N. Y. C. by subway. Write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESGIRL WANTED
Full-time work in stationery and greeting card store.
WATERS STATIONERY CO.
240 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

WANTED—Housekeeper, preferable Christian Scientist; 3 adults; 8-room house; full charge; no laundry; considerate employers; $18; certain advantages; country; transportation. Mrs. Horn, Graymar Kennels, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID - WAITRESS, one or both for pleasant home, city winter, country summer; experienced; references; excellent salary. Phone AT 9-6949 or write Box C-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR
Wanted, white, for office building.
See Mr Breece, Room 414
161 Devonshire Street, Boston

HOUSEKEEPER FOR SMALL family; good cook; Protestant; modern home conveniently located in Connecticut; summer in New Hampshire. Write Box S-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

STRONG, cheerful woman, companion to woman with difficulty in walking and assist in household management. Mrs. R. L. Nelke, 1016 70th Avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Wan 6832.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

WANTED—Woman stenographer for small downtown office; Christian Scientist preferred; steady employ; salary $22 weekly. Write Box P 12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSER
FOR SELECT BACK BAY SHOP
Call CIR. 9630 for Interview

BOSTON—Part-time reliable woman for daily housework near Mass. Ave. and Marlboro St. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Women who can do hand sewing; experience unnecessary. Write or call Cohan Roth & Stiffson, 136 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS WANTED
In every Industrial market to show manufacturers how Pneumatics (Compressed Air Control of Machines and Equipment) improves production, decreases costs, reduces fatigue. Permanent, protected franchises, with proper profit margins available to honest, energetic men who can and will daily contact industrial executives and demonstrate ideas, service and bundant supply. P. O. Box 231, PNEUMATICS, Inc., Plymouth, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Position as chief statistician with strong company; 20 years' experience as actuary and statistician in insurance investments and industry; sound mathematician trained in statistical methods, business analyses and graphic presentation; now so employed, desire change. Box S-1, 3-101 Gen. Motors Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

GIRL 18, Christian Scientist, wants summer work to earn part college tuition; experience: ding and swimming councillor, and coaching chool athletics. Box X-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth venue, N. Y. C.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
WIRING DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS
The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.
SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
299 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON

STANDARD METHODS ENGR: Mech shop Arr
ENGRS: Mech, elec, civil Arr
ESTIMATOR: Radio or elec $5000
JR ENGRS: Several good openings Arr
EQUIP DESIGNERS: Chem & mech Arr
MECH ENGR: Plant maintenance $5000 up
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several Arr
RUBBER CHEMIST: Exp Arr
PHYSICIST: Thorough exp $5000
IND SALES: Technically trained Arr
SALES MANAGER: Appliance exp Arr
DRUG DETAILER: Dentists Arr
SALES: Young, industrials Arr
SALES: Ind. soaps, R I Arr
WHOLESALE SALES: Groc prd Arr
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MGR Arr
COST ACCOUNTANT: Thorough exp Arr
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT: Thoro exp Arr
WAGE STABILIZER: Legal & exp Arr
SR ACCOUNTANTS: Public work Arr

RADIO expert, Negro, white; fine position for gentleman. F. M. SERVICE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL FIRM located central Connecticut has good opening for experienced publicity writer; give full information about yourself. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

GENERAL farmer for private school for boys; of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

RECEIVING CLERK — Experienced in men's furnishings and clothing preferred; for high calibre shop; good incentive. Write Box K-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WRAPPER—Experience in men's clothing and furnishings preferred; for high calibre men's shop; good incentive. Write Box K-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PORTER—White or colored, for high-grade retail men's shop; pleasant working conditions; experienced. Write Box K-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT MANAGER with contacts; Adult Camp in Maine; summer season. Write Box S-16, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

Jobs for Men or Women
PIECE WORK COUNTERS
WELDING TRAINEES
Good pay while learning. Excellent transportation direct to yard from over 40 communities.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
Quincy Yard, Quincy, Mass.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR FARM COUPLE
Boston business man and wife want middle-aged man and woman for small farm, woman for cooking and general housework, man to care for horses, chickens, small gardens and usual farm duties; moderate remuneration but a good home for the right couple; located 25 miles from Boston; when writing state experience and wages desired. F. B. COPELAND, P. O. Box 117, S. Hanover, Mass. Tel. Hanover 312.

COOK wanted for private family; summer in Maine. Write Box 173, Concord, Mass., or Tel. Con. 619.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co. Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHINESE rose medalion dishes, screen and other pieces of furniture. Box J-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 108 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1010.

INFORMATION WANTED

MISSING PERSON—Miss Olive Barry, one-time resident of San Francisco, please communicate with Eric Lee, 304 Alameda Road, San Anselmo, Calif. Anyone knowing her whereabouts please communicate. Urgent.

JEWELERS

BIRTHSTONE for MAY—EMERALD
WIDMER, of 31 West Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 8 Bromfield St., Boston, LIB. 3913
While You Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2621
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO. 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PIANIST WANTED

PIANIST—Wednesday evening and Sunday morning services—for Christian Science Society 2626 E. Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-8000

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1750

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing and repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes, Norwalk, 235-60 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. No. 9-2786.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED

WANTED, by Christian Scientist (Lady), for rest and study, quiet room with board on farm for several weeks, preferably with Christian Scientists. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHck 4-4488.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 34 West 46th St., N.Y.C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1281.

European Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable; quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3759

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19, Warrington Street, London, W. 9.
Phone: EUSton 1071-2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
MADAME B. FESTA removed to 19, Baker St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Cleaning and renovating promptly done. Welbeck 2691 1st floor

DRESSMAKING

Let us remodel your old garments. Alterations cheerfully undertaken. Country orders carefully executed. SHELDON DRESSMAKERS LTD. 34, Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC SPEAKING privately taught. WELbeck 4947 Kirkham Hamilton, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam St., London, W. 1.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats with private gardens; central heating, etc., constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air-raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £300-£400 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Tel. Western 0141.

LONDON, overlooking Kensington Gardens—One of the most charming unfurnished flats in Bayswater will shortly become vacant; lounge, dining room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen; in small, dignified block facing due south and west; passenger and tradesmen's lifts; central heating. C. H. W.; main road but quiet; convenient for busses and tube; rent £300; lease. Box W-1870, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

London, "SUNSHINE MANOR."—Just opened; individual furnished homes in beautiful house overlooking park; C. H. W.; no service but every convenience; if necessary adaptable 2 or 3 wishing share. 121, Holland Park Ave., W. 11.

NORTH LONDON.—Furnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; C. H. W.; portarage. Tel. PAL. 5151. Box W-1873, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 7.—To let, August and September, well furnished flat, quiet and convenient; 2 bedrooms. Apply CARBON, 19C, Harrington Gardens, London, S. W. 7.

European Classified (Continued)

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY 58, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794
Silks and Woollies special attention

POST VACANT

SURREY—Posts open to willing workers with house, garden, livestock. Reference, etc., by post. Christian Scientists are welcome. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road, Farnham, Surrey.

LONDON, N. W.—Required, head cook, chef trained if possible; to cater for 45; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box W-1868, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Secretary required immediately for THE ART STORE, 53, Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1.

BUCKS.—Cook-housekeeper, modern house, 2 adults, 2 children, school age; own bedroom, bathroom. Fleury, Derrynane, Redhill, Denham.

POST WANTED

RETD.: Planter desires manage. of small property nr. London suitable for growing Tomatoes, Chrysanthemums, etc. under glass. Parties. in conf. to Box W-1872, BCM/CSM London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—Furnished room in lady's flat with use of sitting room and kitchen; available during term time; business or professional woman preferred. MISS M. S. TIDEY, 3 Church Close, Kensington, W. 8. Western 0702.

LONDON, HAMSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, S. W. 8.—Furnished bedsitting rooms, bright and sunny, in lady's flat; use kitchen and garden; constant hot water; 55/-. Box W-1812, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 1.—FURNISHED bed-sitting room in lady's flat; breakfast; dinner by arrangement. Box W-1828, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

CLEVELEYS.—Board residence, public and private apts., one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marlson Ellerbeck Rd.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15 —Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath. E. L. from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2318.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON.—COMFORT, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 16, Clivden Place, S. W. 1. 1 minute from Sloane Square Station.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736

STAMPS WANTED

PRIVATE collector wishes to buy stamp collections, accumulations, office lots, etc., for immediate cash; no juvenile material. WM. HADWEN, 12, Alta St., Leeds, 11.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9-16, Poiebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

R. T. STEVENSON, L. R. A. M., A. R. C. O., M. R. S. T. Registered teacher piano, organ, theory. 3 Alexandra Rd., Birkenhead. Tel. Birkenhead 4241, or Liverpool Studio.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A., 26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
20b Northam Road
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone Whitley Bay 1943

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc., and SAVE COUPONS. 32, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dunsbury Road, Pershdown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2753

EASTBOURNE, "SORRENTO," SEASIDE RD.—Small private hotel; gas fires; h. and c. all bedrooms; nr. church. Mrs. Snell. Phone 4958.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Moderate Terms
Tel. Liv. 2645

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 Wes. 282
A visit to insp

ENGLAND

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.

Bradford's Leading Drapers for Spring

New Fashions — New Materials — New Designs — New Reliable Merchandise in All Departments.

Brown Muff's *of* BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
SOUTHERN & REDFERN Ltd.
Woodhead Road Phone 10444

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2469
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone: 9540 BRADFORD (3 lines)

CHESTER

Save Your Coupons!
Send Your "Older" Clothes to
DENSONS
Dry Cleaning Service
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

Elsie S. Statham
LADIES' WEAR
Specialists in High Class
COATS, COSTUMES, DRESSES, Etc.
Under Personal Supervision
2, Strand Arcade, Derby Tel. 4321

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
59 IRONGATE Tel Nos. 44231—44232

WATKINS
the Jewellers
Tel. 44500 26, Green Lane, Derby

HARROGATE

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS
Proprietors:
L. & Y. STATIONERY CO. LTD.
62, Boar Lane and 93 The Headrow
Telephone 25391
for Good Printing, Stationery and all Office Sundries
WORKS:
38, DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10
Telephone 25377

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
Agents for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection
All sizes—All models
42/50, Bold Street Phone Royal 6116

P. W. TROXLER
Confectioner
LUNCHEONS, TEAS
57, Bold Street Tel. Royal 4255

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry, Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE RUBBER SHOP
Prop.: A. BEWICK
Incorporating Oriental Silks and Novelties
Rain and Beach Wear Wools & Toys
8, PARK ROAD, ST. ANNES-ON-SEA

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK BRUSH LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65, Deansgate, Manchester
Morning Refreshment Lunch
Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is OUR ONLY ADDRESS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

Be Smart Without Using Coupons
Have Your Fur Coat Remodeled and a Hat Made to Match by
Hilda Common
Practical Furrier
Tel. 34548 44, West Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD.
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES
Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SHEFFIELD

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 24296

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for Well Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073. Hours: After 9 a. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

22331— Phone HALLAMSHIRE COAL 14 Wharf St.

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
61, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims *of* DUBLIN
Renowned Since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

HELY'S
for GOOD SERVICE
Stationery, Printing, Leather Goods, Fishing Tackle, Sports Goods, Dog Requisites, Fountain Pens.
26-28, DAME STREET

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Scotland

GLASGOW

PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Pullin & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

WENDY'S
RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2610

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone: BELL 1610.
J. W. BLACK
24 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW N.

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture
Are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage Arranged
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
300, Sauchiehall Street

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makes
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR. 5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits.
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Road, S. 1
Phone Pollok 1437

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
96 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0485

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Reamer Keller

"Hello, Western Union—if he wakes up, sing 'Rock-a-By Baby in the Tree Top.'"

Burr Shafer

"It's those women aircraft workers!"

"I'll admit you put in a lot of overtime, but will you explain this 27 hours on Tuesday?"

As the Cartoonists See the Feminine Angle of the War Effort

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sponges Can Be Used to Reduce the Fire Hazard on Bombers?

The cellulose sponge, familiar in millions of pre-war homes, is now performing a curious but important service in connection with the war effort. Its job might be called, "Mopping up fires in aircraft before they start." Here's how the sponges are used:

The self-sealing fuel tanks or cells in the wings of bombers are as fireproof as it is possible to make them, but when they are punctured by enemy bullets a certain amount of extremely volatile, high-test gasoline escapes before the material in the cell walls swells to close the bullet holes. If the gasoline were allowed to flow into the open space in the wings around the fuel tanks, the fumes would form a highly flammable and explosive mixture with the air.

It was found that a simple way of reducing this fire hazard on bombers was to fill the wing spaces around the fuel tanks with a lightweight, spongy material that would soak up the escaping gasoline.

Latex foam or sponge rubber could be used for the purpose if it were not for the shortage of rubber. In their search for a satisfactory substitute, technical men at Wright Field and at North American Aviation tried cellulose sponges, developed by Du Pont and found they met the bill.

One rather paradoxical requirement of the sponge "fire guard" was that it should take up gasoline but should not absorb water, for taking on water would add unduly to the weight of the plane.

Since the traditional job of the sponge is to soak up water, this complete change of character required a bit of research on the part of the consulting chemists. After considerable experiment it was finally decided to treat the cellulose sponges with "Aridex" water repellent. This chemical treatment keeps the fibers of the cellulose sponge from taking up moisture.

Sponges have many uses in the armed forces. Untreated sponges are used in tremendous quantities for an endless number of washing and cleaning jobs—from washing airplanes to sponging off horses and mules. Small sponges put on camouflage "make-up," and there are many other military uses for sponges which cannot be revealed until censorship bars are lifted.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Famous People

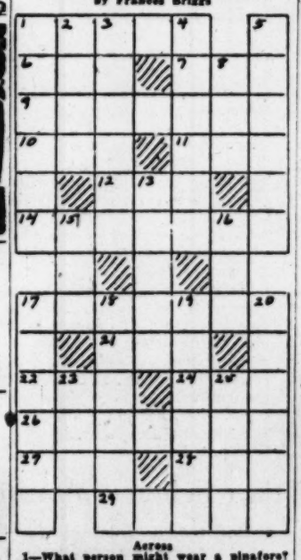
The conversation had turned to the subject of fraternal organizations. This went on until one of the ladies who hadn't been interested to start with, got bored with the whole thing. Suppressing a yawn, she remarked: "Well, I don't know anything about the Masons, but I do think their fruit jars are very nice."—B. & W. Bus Ways.

Peninsular

Girl of eleven, asked what a peninsula was and what was a gulf, replied: "A peninsula is a piece of land with three sides of water. A gulf is three sides of land with one piece of water."—Answers.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What person might wear a pinafore?
6—Rude house is what?
7—Man's name.
9—What is a singular form of "elytra"?
10—What is an addition to a house at right angles with main structure?
11—West Baden is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
12—To employ.
14—A necessary constituent is what?
17—What heroine of a poem lost a lock of her hair?
21—What bird is second in size to the ostrich?
22—Friend (Fr.).
24—Vat or cistern.
26—Who is heroine of Byron's "Bride of Abydos"?
27—What mountain is associated with Zeus?
28—Help.
29—Marilyn Miller had title role on stage and screen in what musical comedy?

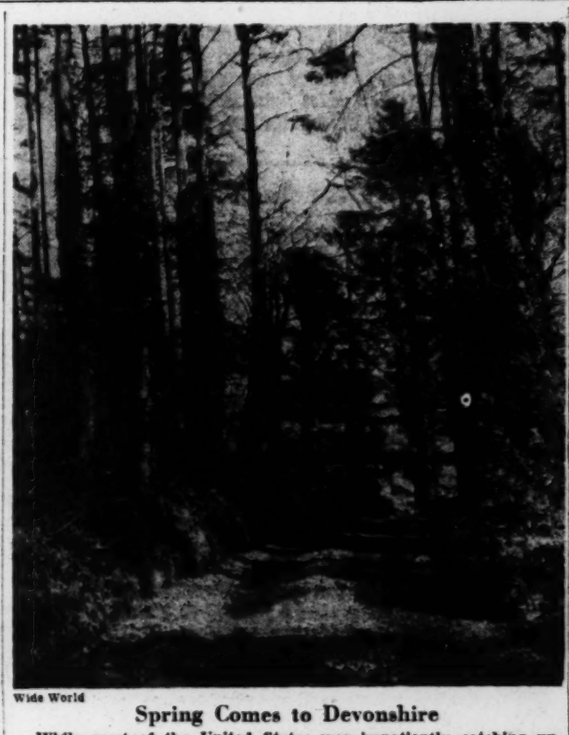
Down
1—If someone sent you some Gorgonzola, it would be what?
2—What is the outer covering of a seed of grain?
3—What mythical character is subject of a poem by Swinburne?
4—What is name of a gulf between Colombia and Panama?
5—What does Little Nancy Etticoat represent in the nursery riddle?
8—Male descendant.
13—Who was in love with 26 Across?
15—To observe.
16—Flesh of what fish is often preserved by drying or salting?
17—What country occupies nearly half of South America?
18—Who is heroine of Byron's "The Giaour" (poss.)?
19—What desert lies east of the Nile?
20—What is a poetic name for Arcadia?
23—Mire.
25—Of the same kind.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

It was a brave but tiny Milwaukee restaurant that advertised it could serve 9,000 customers—nine at a time.

Simile: As meaningless as the sum in a financial report, to which "before taxes" is appended.—Milwaukee Journal.



Wide World

Spring Comes to Devonshire

While most of the United States was impatiently catching up with warm spring weather, parts of England welcomed an unusually early springtime. American servicemen and women near Cornwall, England's Riviera, and neighboring Devon were able to get a preview of the English countryside at its best. A typical country lane is shown in the above photograph.

Today's Quotation

Because the road was steep and long
And through a dark and lonely land,
God set upon my lips a song,
And put a lantern in my hand.

—Joyce Kilmer

The Successful Way

Terre Haute, Ind.

An article recently appeared in your paper telling of the success of a leading business college located in one of our larger cities. It brought back to memory the kindness this school extended to a young country girl and the help they gave in getting her started in the big city.

This student did not tell the school head that her funds were gone, but asked if they would help her in securing work.

Not only did they place her in work she could do, but they also returned to her one month's tuition telling her to use it until she was established. The money was handed to her just as one friend would help another. In a short time it was returned but never through the years was the kindness forgotten.

Is this one of the secrets of their success? If this was done for one, was it not done for others?

Mrs. P. B.

Warships and Water

Approximately 100,000 gallons of water are distilled every day on a modern battleship to supply potable water for men and suitable water for boilers and engines.

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON OPENS TWO MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES FREE TO CHILDREN
HE'S PEEVED BECAUSE I WON'T LET HIM PLAY GOLF THIS MORNING
WOW! AND THE KID GETS 200 YARDS WITH A CROQUET MALLET
DO YOU ALWAYS FIGURE OUT THOSE SHOTS WITH A SLIDE RULE, CHARLIE?
NOW I SUPPOSE I'LL BE A GOLF WIDOW ALL SUMMER
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Is It Worth It?* By Rodgers

The rain broke up the Boss's pet show-
Pshaw!
"But it's only postponed," he told me-
"And," I thought to myself "that means setting all slicked up again!"
"Shucks, I wonder if a little of piece of blue ribbon is worth all that fuss!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain's Past* By The Hagers

"Before we move it, I suggest That we clean out your old sea-chest."
"This fan I bought in Singapore; Those shells came from Tahiti's shore."
That spyglass we can leave out, mate. These maps and charts are out of date."
"We'll not toss this, Bill, in the sea! No fish should read your diary."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

There's a War On

The weather analysts say it's going to be a good season for the invasion. Dryness will assure hard-packed ground for tanks to maneuver on, and the skies ought to be good for flying.

The man-in-the-easy-chair—and we don't mean to say he shouldn't be there if he's put in a hard day's work, particularly in a war plant—looks over the weather report with satisfaction. Probably the soldiers waiting for orders to push off for the Continent feel some satisfaction, too, though grimmer, in the prospect of good weather for a landing.

But they weren't talking about the weather at that round-table discussion in an American air-combat school somewhere in England. They—and maybe your own boy was one of them—were talking about the folks back home.

"People don't know there's a war on." That shout was heard often from the audience. There was a protest among the participants in the discussion because censors made it difficult for the men writing home to get their opinions across. And, besides this, what about the peace? What about the United Nations ideal? Are we still fighting for the same things we started out fighting for?

Is that *your* boy talking? Somewhere among those voices, his voice is asking similar questions. There are two answers to the queries. One is that much more than any individual knows or can grasp is being done to assure a postwar era worthy of the courage of the young men who must win the military victory. The other answer is that too many people are taking no part whatever in fighting this battle for peace—a battle which can be fought only on the home front.

If there is one thing that could assure our soldiers that we appreciate what they are doing, it would be a great surge of public interest—of popular demand that gigantic efforts and enormous risks be undertaken for peace. At the moment one can understand the soldiers' questions. Asked to risk everything, they read of politicians at home who will risk nothing. They read cautious phrases about possible alliances, or loosely conceived efforts at nebulous international organization. But they do not see the thing they want to see—their nation devoting its genius and stupendous energies to the achievement of a goal which would make unnecessary such military ventures as they are now about to underwrite with their lives.

The home front has still to prove to the boys on the fighting front that the folks back home know there's a war on and what war is. There is no proof of that but the sort of active determination to establish peace that a soldier must feel as the weather improves for invasion.

Labor Unity

John L. Lewis's decision to drop his plans for readmittance of the United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor comes as no surprise. The central question, since Mr. Lewis proposed the re-alliance, just a year ago, has been whether the A. F. of L. would take back in its fold the miners, or whether Mr. Lewis as a dominant personality would absorb the A. F. of L.

This question has really, though silently, overlaid the various surface maneuvers having to do with overlapping jurisdiction of certain mine workers' unions and certain A. F. of L. unions. And, as Mr. Lewis says, it has given practical impetus to politics.

For the A. F. of L. under its present leadership would presumably remain in the New Deal camp. Under Mr. Lewis's persuasion an opposite slant might easily come about.

Personalities aside, the strength of the workers naturally lies in unity, and if the gulf between the various segments can ever be bridged a better bargaining position should ensue, although it cannot be denied that since 1935, when Mr. Lewis resigned as an A. F. of L. vice-president, labor has made immense gains.

The basic disagreement over whether to organize along craft or industrial lines remains, the problem of Mr. Lewis's tempestuous personality remains, the C. I. O. continues to look down its nose at certain dirty corners in A. F. of L. housekeeping, and the A. F. of L. cannot bring itself to approve the violence that sometimes seems to run very close beneath the C. I. O. surface.

So, one thing and another, the sort of labor unity that Mr. Lewis expresses a hope for seems yet over the horizon, but not entirely, or merely, for the political reasons Mr. Lewis alleges.

Lend-Lease "Generosity"

That even one Senator is so confused about the necessity for Lend-Lease as to cast a vote against its extension in this critical year is amazing. But the fact calls attention to the feeling of some who support Lend-Lease that it represents in some way the generosity of the United States to its Allies. Lend-Lease was not an act of generosity, but of national self-interest. To put American equipment in the hands of peoples who were fighting not only their own but America's war before Americans were ready to fight it was an act of strategy.

If Americans must reckon up the debits and credits on Lend-Lease, as some of them insist on doing even before the purposes of Lend-Lease have been fulfilled, then let them remember: They have contributed guns and planes and food and ships to help save other countries who have contributed the lives of their peoples to help save America. To talk of generosity in a war which each must fight for all, if the battle is to be won for any, is to garble the books.

"Dear Russia"

General de Gaulle's reference to "dear, powerful Russia," and the implied distinction he made between Russia and the Western Allies when he spoke of a "permanent alliance" with the former and "co-operation" with the latter, looks like efforts to win more favorable attention from London and Washington—but maybe from Moscow, too. The French Committee's relations with all three of these capitals have been less than satisfactory.

To be sure, the Russians originally did give Algiers broader recognition than that offered by the United States and Britain. But in recent weeks there have been repeated reports of a cooling in Russo-French relations. These reports point to the possibility that the de Gaulle gesture toward Russia might have aimed at better feeling for the French leader in the Kremlin.

If the "dear Russia" phrase was meant to warn the other Allies that French leaders would look eastward for support if they do not get all they want from the west, then it was not particularly well-timed. But it was as likely intended to balance an earlier statement in which General de Gaulle spoke of the Western Allies without much emphasis on Russia and was reportedly questioned as to his meaning by the Russian Ambassador at Algiers.

The Debt Ceiling

Republicans are accorded the credit for cutting the Federal debt ceiling by $20,000,000,000, but it is only fair to note that after G. O. P. members proposed it, the House Ways and Means Committee, with a Democratic chairman, unanimously approved it.

This cut in ceiling is likely to be of more psychological effect than practical. As Chairman Doughton noted, it is not going to interfere with conduct of the war; and as the Treasury Undersecretary, Mr. Bell, pointed out, it may mean only an earlier and larger request for debt ceiling lifting next year. It all depends on how the war is going.

But the limiting of the Nation's debt to $240,000,000,000 instead of the $260,000,000,000 requested by the Administration is supposed to warn those whom the Republicans call "the spenders" that there is a ceiling and that economy is desirable.

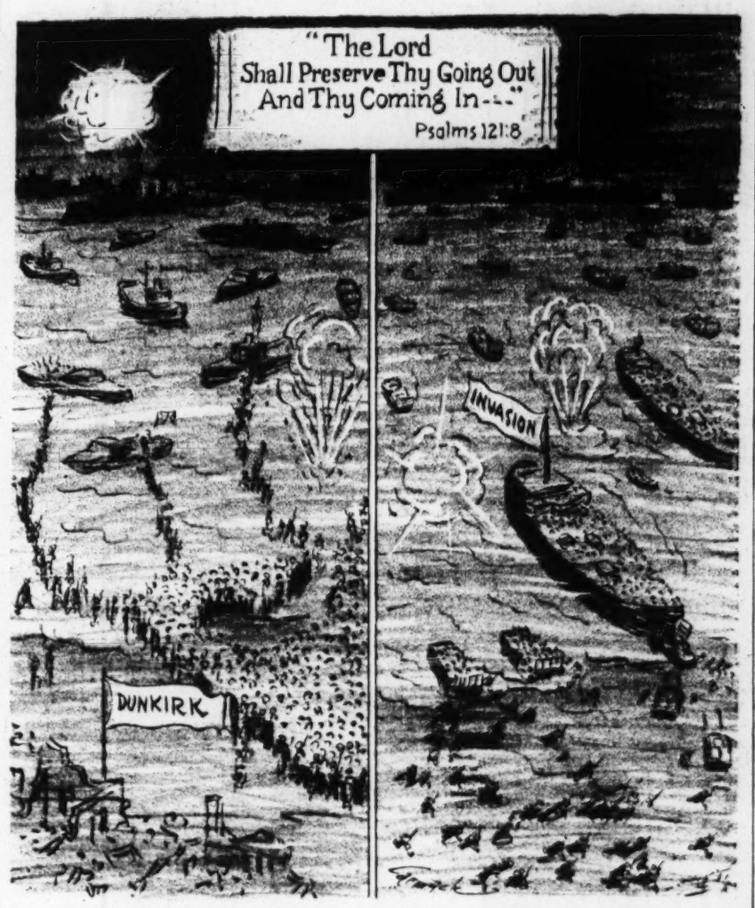
As must appear to all giving the matter a scant moment's thought, the real spending today is being done by the Army and Navy. While many extravagances were forgiven in the early months of the war because of the stress and haste with which the armament of the Country was being pushed, it is the thought of many taxpayers today that the services now have a certain experience with prices, with supplies, and with quantities, and even certain lists of surpluses to guide them, and that this experience might now reasonably be reflected in economies of spending and use.

We have every sympathy for the Victory Gardener who, after a long afternoon of bent-over planting, rocked himself to sleep along with the two-year-old of the family.

We wouldn't blame Montgomery Ward if they took Mr. Biddle's name off the free mail-order catalogue list.

It's wonderful what a new spring hat can do for morale after a winter of soot on the windowsills.

The Promise



A Barrel of Papagaios

By Roland Hall Sharp

The Christian Science Monitor's Latin-American specialist who recently spent several months in the Southern Hemisphere.

The proverbial barrel of monkeys never has come under our observation. We offer instead a barrel of parrots. In this instance they are called "papagaios," for they are Brazilian birds from the Valley of the São Francisco River.

With dawn of the first day out on our stern-wheel river steamer, the papagaios roused us with their laughter and chortlings and snatches of song that opened the voyage on a decidedly holiday note. There were about eighty of them, not in a barrel, but in a cubical wire cage four feet on each side. They were just astern of my stateroom, across the narrow topside deck of a river launch that was lashed alongside our boat.

That there was real talent among the papagaios became evident at once. They spoke "Portugee" with deft assurance. Their laughs were particularly effective. Some were high and embarrassed, yet putting on a front in society. Others bespoke gossips at an afternoon party. The range ran from prim propriety to gusty and robust humor.

* * *

Through the medley came at intervals a voice so unmistakable that this unnamed papagaio easily became soloist and star. The very word, "papagaio," has a Gilbert and Sullivan ring. Our star performer had one song that by sheer nonchalance and an indefinably dry humor gave a laugh no matter how often it was heard.

This song would float incisively but airily above the small talk of the other birds. It had in it a puckish drollery, an urbane quality of tolerant amusement, and a detached tone that left no doubt how funny human goings-on looked to this papagaio. He served as court jester and clown, dancing to the music of accordions on board. In mimicry of sound he was so apt that he could reproduce a new whistle in a few minutes, to the delight of passengers crowded along the rail.

Across the front of the cage near the top sat nine of the most solemn and imposing papagaios on a rod perch which that number neatly filled. Although a tenth occasionally pushed his way in, he was judiciously disbarred with fitting dignity. While the rest of the birds gossiped and chattered and clambered around or hung for long periods by their beaks to relieve the boredom of travel, these nine sat with sage demeanor worthy of a Supreme Bench.

A constant preoccupation of many papagaios was to get out of the cage through patched-up places in the old wire, or through holes sedulously cut through the wood frame by persistent beaks. Many times a few emerged and would roam about the deck. They made no effort to go farther afield, and of course their wings were clipped. The escapees evidently enjoyed the attention they got from those inside, for the rest would scream for information on how they did it.

One day a papagaio escaped toward evening. When the keeper tried to catch him, the bird flopped overboard. With beating wings he kept afloat. It was touch and go for a while, but the boat was passing an island instead of being in the broad open expanse of the river. Far astern he neared shore, almost out of sight, but his wings were beating valiantly, and he made it.

In mid-voyage the whole cage was swept overboard by a low tree limb as we passed close to shore. The cage fell several feet but caught on the stern of the launch and was saved from the water. Every raucous adjective in the combined vocabulary burst forth as the surprised papagaios landed, and were lifted back to their upper perch.

Seldom could caged parrots be observed under conditions so closely related to their native habitat. Flocks of wild parrots at times passed overhead or paused garrulously in near-by treetops. The contrast in manner of the wild and caged birds was striking. Free, the papagaio—for all his clownish antics—is fiercely independent and swift of wing. You see the wild side in birds just caught and offered for sale along the river bank. They are formidable. Yet the papagaio domesticates so thoroughly that the softer side of his character takes almost complete charge in captivity.

* * *

The coloring of the birds blended perfectly with the foliage through which we passed. Their predominating green matched the trees in varying shades of the remarkably vivid Brazilian forest. Their yellow trimming went with a flowering tree then in bloom. Dashes of crimson on the shoulder of their wings caught up the hues of vine blossoms and wild flowers.

Moods of the papagaios varied from roaring and sustained bedlam to almost complete silence. They responded to shipboard events, rising to the occasion with any excitement such as the sighting of jacarés, or Brazilian alligators, slithering off sunny banks into the tan currents.

On the night we reached Pirapora, railhead for the trip to Rio de Janeiro, that one unforgettable song came rollicking up from somewhere below decks. There the barrel of papagaios, washed and sleek for the market, carried on. The song seemed to say that captivity, however distasteful, would be borne with good humor and turned, as far as possible, into a carnival.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Roosevelt-Willkie Ticket"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I admit being a bit startled by the heading on the front page of your paper recently: "Roosevelt-Willkie Ticket Plan of Western Republican." I notice from your correspondent's dispatch that this "Western (California) Republican" is preparing a communication to Mr. Willkie with substantially these words as part thereof:

"A Union Party was required to elect President Lincoln in our nation's greatest previous crisis in 1864. Would you accept the Vice-Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party if we Republicans who believe as you do will cross party lines to vote for you?"

The Western Republican's proposal also includes the propositions that in the event of Mr. Willkie's acceptance that Mr. Roosevelt would agree to retire from the Presidency at the close of the war, accepting appointment to the governing body of whatever United Nations organization is then engaged in establishing peace, Mr. Willkie appointing Mr. Roosevelt upon assuming the Presidency following Mr. Roosevelt's resignation.

I am more convinced than ever that in this critical time in particular the majority of citizens do not care nearly so much whether the individual is a Democrat or a Republican as that he be a high-caliber citizen with good at-home-and-abroad vision. I am more convinced than ever than nothing worth while is attained without sacrifice of "self" in some direction, and that this applies, be it noted, to political parties (groups) no less than to individuals.

Now everyone can see that the fruits of the "Union Party of 1864"—the sacrifice of selfish interest that brought it about—bore tremendous net results in favor of good government. Similar intelligent sacrifice today (thinking especially of party politics) would likewise have a fruitfulness in keeping with this stupendous hour. A. C. PHELPS

Hinsdale, Ill.

On a Hay Card?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Noting the item on your Editorial Page saying, "It must be conceded that Paul Revere would have had to have a 'C' card to cover all that territory today," I would like to quote my English friend as saying, "Revere and 'is 'orse did it on an 'ay card."

Quincy, Mass. P. S. D.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Heroes of Our Day

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

A lady casually walked into our office two days ago who had been in Paris in March of this year, just two months ago. The fact seemed incredible. Yet it was very simple. She was not a secret agent, not a mysterious international spy. She was a newspaper woman who had been repatriated on the last voyage of the Gripsholm, and had not been kept in internment but permitted to remain at large in Paris during German occupation.

A few days before, a Swedish businessman came in who had recently crossed the Atlantic on one of his country's merchant vessels, straight from his native town of Malmö, within sight of German-occupied Copenhagen across the strait. We have recently seen a Pole who had come out from his native country not many months before, under false papers and with the aid of expert linguistics and good feet. These are just a few.

There are young Americans about—it is not permissible to tell where—who have come down in planes over enemy Europe and have made their escape. Of course, there are many of them in England. Some of them the other day said: "We spent a delightful two weeks in Paris on our way through." Others have had misadventures in North Italy or Yugoslavia and make their way back to Allied-held territory. Their stories are legion, and more exciting than any fiction ever was.

* * *

All of which is to indicate that this war, despite the efforts of the Germans to erect an iron-clad, police-controlled area, has plenty of loopholes. It is just as well not to talk too much about these soft spots, until after the invasion takes place. But it will probably be revealed that Allied espionage and intelligence work on the continent have been extremely good. With the aid of refugees from and patriots in the occupied countries, Allied intelligence officers ought to be able to learn nearly anything they need to know. It will perhaps be shown that German spying has been very good, too.

Undoubtedly, mankind will have for many years to come an unending succession of survival stories to thrill and inspire. Some of them will reveal how calm faith and spiritual poise have helped to bring people through. Others will emphasize the amazing ingenuity that mankind shows in a crisis. There will be more survivors than we might expect, in most areas. But there will also be the tragic story of races, religions, and groups which the Nazis have sought to exterminate completely by methods of brutality never before witnessed on a blood-stained earth.

"Life in Europe today is like life in the Middle Ages."

"The Germans know they have lost this war and are preparing for the next."

"The first problem after the blow of liberation will be to prevent lawless reprisals between hostile factions of the victim countries themselves."

"Food — food — food: that is the daily problem you must face, and you don't realize how bad things have become until you escape."

* * *

These are a few of the observations that come from all the recently escaped people. The reference to the Middle Ages means the breakdown in all the facilities which formerly made life comfortable or easy. For ordinary people there is very little heat in winter, little food, schools for children are fragmentary, adequate clothes and shoes and all the other normal things are now zealously-sought rarities.

And yet, after talking with numerous refugees, I believe people will be much more sane and normal than we might expect. Life will have gone on. They will have made an adjustment. And ever afterward they will have the distinction of having passed these dreadful years within the enemy's fortress. It will certainly be something to remember. More than that, it will afterward give a moral superiority, an inner triumph, which will make some of those who stuck it out the arbiters of post-war affairs in their respective countries.

Let us hope that we who have enjoyed the incredible largesse of America, or other areas far from the bombs and the hunger, will find our way to the same moral triumph, the same demonstration of freedom, which these unconquerables will show. We can help them not to destroy their victory in the intoxicating hour of triumph. They can help us to win our final victory by making us see what constitutes freedom, and learn on what inner fortitudes we must build our new world.

"Toward the Edge of Our Seats"

(From Lieut. R. R. Brunn, A. A. F., a prisoner of war in Germany)

Education has taken a large place in our unique society, and after reading an August, 1942, Christian Science Monitor Education Page telling of the New Bodleian Library work at Oxford for prisoners of war, I thought that you'd be interested in a letter from the "receiving end" here in Germany.

Five hundred of our relatively small group of men are now supporting 40 classes, most of them meeting three times a week in one of three small classrooms. Few of the 33 instructors are professional, but six months of teaching has brought confidence and an air of authority, and most important of all, the students are learning. Classes include algebra, trigonometry, calculus, geometry, speech, grammar and composition, literature, French, Spanish, German, geology, chemistry, aerodynamics, zoology, meteorology, agriculture, music, freehand drawing, photography, sociology, accounting, and journalism.

A course has started for men desiring first and second year college work, and 200 men are attending two weekly lectures on United States history and one on English and American literature. In smaller classes the same group is studying mathematics through trigonometry, and grammar and composition. Certificates of completion will be given, and it is hoped, that American colleges will give them credit by examination after the war.

Sunday nights have provided lecture series and discussions on United States labor, industry, and vocations, and European history, as well as debates. The Y. M. C. A. has provided a fiction library, and the European Student Relief Fund texts and reference books for the study library located in one end of the kitchen building.

The education officer corresponds with Geneva, and we meet regularly with a blond Swede, the Y. M. C. A. representative in Germany, who brings a refreshing touch of freedom with his surprising civilian dress and neutral smile for all.

I am busy editing a 35-page typewritten weekly news-summary strained from ten German papers: Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer), Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (German World News), and Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne News) come regularly. We have a news room now, featuring maps of the east and west fronts, Italy, and the South Pacific, and a staff of five translators is kept busy plucking facts here and there and reading between the lines. We are all between-the-lines news experts by now.

The fronts are all reproduced on the walls according to the German press, and the favorite pastime here is watching those bulging and receding lines from day to day. . . . A weekly newspaper published on four walls. Our one typewritten copy is read by a thousand men! We're able to use letter news, too, and as I've said, mother is our ace correspondent.

We're moving toward the edge of our seats! RAY

(From an Evanston, Ill., Marine in the South Pacific to his younger brother at home)

Got a letter from Dad yesterday and I began to think about the old home town, and all that it means to a man when he is 9,000 miles away. Then I began to think of the past few years, trying to compare my high school years with yours. There can be no comparison! In my time, there was no war, the depression was almost over, and the future looked rosy to me (and it still does, only in a different, more mature way). Responsibility was not my burden, or so I thought.

Now, let us look at your case. Just around the corner is a testing place. In the world today there are two paths open; good, clean, honest, aggressive drive to success; the other a stumbling down hill to failure and unhappiness. Whether the war reaches out to you or not, you can (and will, I'm sure) learn to stand alone. This does not call for selfishness; rather for strength to stand on your own two feet as a man, then to reach out and help those you want to help. When men meet, if they are real men, they will recognize and respect each other without a clash of wills or even a clash of principles. JOHN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months .$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 450 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago ..... 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami ..... 1230 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 450 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 450 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.